THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Is Our City Safe?—Is the Health Officer at Smithville a Competent Man?—Let Governor Brogden Answer.

The necessity of a strict quarantine for the preservation of the health of this city against disease brought into our port by foreign vessels is so great during the summer season that it becomes a most important question for our citizens to know whether or not the officer charged with administering the quarantine laws is fit for the position.

We regret very much that there should be any cause for doubt about the competency of the officer in charge at Smithville. Had Dr. Potter, the former incumbent, not been removed by Governor Brogden for no cause, so far as is known, save that he was not a Radical, our people would not have become uneasy.

What qualifications Dr. S. P. Wright, the present incumbent, possesses, we know not. As stated below he is, if we mistake not, what is commonly called a carpet-bagger who at one time had a drug store in this city and subsequently kept a hotel at Goldsboro. Beyond this we know little or nothing about him. He may be qualified for the position or he may not. We cannot tell. We make no objection to Dr. Wright because of his political opinions as we have long since ceased to expect any appointee of Governor Brogden not to be a strict partizan. In common, however, with the other citizens of Wilmington, we have a right to expect a competent man to be appointed to fill a position requiring the performance of duties affecting the very existence of the city.

We call upon Governor Brogden to know what proofs he has, if any, of Dr. Wright's fitness for the place he occupies and we warn him in time, now before any mischief is done, that he will be held to the strictest accountability if pestilence shall seize this city for lack of a proper observance of the quarantine laws.

This is a serious matter involving the health, happiness, the very existence indeed of near twenty thousand people, and is well worth the attention of Governor Brogden.

The following communications show that the subject is attracting the attention it deserves. Will Governor Brogden heed the warning?

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIR:—In view of the fact that we are having one of the warmest summers that Wilmington has known for the past thirty years, and as such continued weather is calculated to produce sickness in our midst, every care should be taken to prevent the spread of disease. One of the greatest matters of interest to this entire community is the appointment at Smithville of a health officer who thoroughly understands his business, and in whom every one should have *the utmost confidence* as an experienced physician. Is this the case at this time? It behooves us to examine into this at once, for Wilmington has too many precious lives at risk, and exposed to terrible diseases brought in by vessels from foreign ports. I ask that this matter of a port physician may be thoroughly sifted, and that the Governor be petitioned to remove the present incumbent and appoint a physician that will give confidence to the people here and at Smithville. CITIZEN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The steady advance of sanitary science invests the question of quarantine with increasing importance, as each revolving year leaves its record of sickness and death. Preventable diseases and State medicine now make up a subject of great practical importance to all our people, especially to those most exposed to the terrible visitations of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever. There is no reason, in the present advanced stage of medical science, with the floods of the lights of knowledge now dispelling the gloom of prejudice and the darkness of ignorance, why the e fearful afflictions should be allowed to obtain a foothold upon our shores or to infest our Atlantic cities at all. The science of quarantine, when correctly understood and applied by a scientific and skilful physician, may well say, in this enlightened day, to all these zymatic diseases, "thus far thou may come, but no further." If, on the other hand, ignorance or neglect exists in that physician who holds the very responsible position of quarantine physician—a position for which any medical man is unfit who is not learned in medical science and skilled in practice—then any city upon our coast, Wilmington as soon as any, is constantly liable to an attack of small pox, yellow fever or some other violent epidemic, infectious or contagious in character. At this season of the year of course the danger lies in an assault of yellow fever upon Wilmington by its introduction from abroad through vessels coming to our port.

These remarks are suggested by the recent, uncalled for, unjustifiable, and extraordinary course of Governor Brogden, in turning out the recent quarantine physician of the port of Wilmington, Dr. F. W. Potter, and putting in his place the present incumbent Dr. Silas P. Wright. The appointment, or change at any time, of port physician of our city rests by law with the Governor. What are the qualifications for the place of the two physicians? Dr. Potter is a gentleman of high personal and professional character—of great acceptability to the public at large, especially to the people most interested in this matter—the citizens of Wilmington. He enjoys the confidence to an unusual extent of the entire population of Wilmington, and by his skilful and successful administration of the duties of quarantine physician, had won their high regards and warm support. No one could say aught against him as a medical officer, always at his post, faithful and able in duty. Holding, in the hollow of his hand, as it were, the health and safety of Wilmington from these destructive diseases of foreign importation, our people, especially in the summer, could go to sleep at night in perfect assurance that the generous and watchful Potter would guard well the door of entrance of yellow fever and other diseases. But the highest compliment to this victim of radical proscription and of robed office seeking, is the high standing of Dr. Potter with the medical profession. Go to a man in any profession and inquire, if you wish to know, who, and what that man is; whether he be editor, lawyer, clergyman or physician, no man in the medical profession stands higher for personal integrity, or professional honor, scientific attainments or skill in practice. He had made the delicate but extremely difficult and important science of quarantine one of much study, and had made much proficiency in it. To slaughter him, as the narrow-minded and presumptive Brogden has done, without any good cause, without the request of any one except a few hungry office-seekers of his own party, is an outrage upon a good man and excellent physician, upon the medical profession, and upon the city of Wilmington. Our people are indignant at it; the medical profession resent it on behalf of medical science and one of their own worthiest members, and by this act Governor Brogden has shown himself insensible to the just claims of science, humanity and the rights and best interests, as well as wishes, of the commercial emporium of North Carolina. How dare this old political trimmer and trickster thus to tamper with the health and safety of the lives of our citizens? He has put in his place one of his own Radical brethren, Dr. S. P. Wright, who has never affiliated with the medical profession of our State—belongs to none of our medical societies—has never been examined by our State board of medical examiners, and until now has never, since his entrance into our State as a sort of medical carpetbagger at the end of the war, made any pretensions to the practice of medicine. He was a druggist a while before the close of the war, was then a revenue officer of the government or some such Radical officeholder in the State, was afterwards hotel keeper at Goldsboro, and now jumps headlong, at the instance of a Governor who outrages science and humanity, into one of the most difficult and responsible medical offices in North Carolina. "Fools enter in where angels fear to tread." Did the Governor consult the leading citizens of Wilmington or the medical profession before making this change? Never, or he would not have put on the hardihood or recklessness to have thus imposed upon both. Justice, the claims of science, the rights of humanity, the health and safety of Wilmington, demand that this remonstrance should be made and recorded.

MEDICUS.

June 29th, 1876.

Heavy Storm—Casualties in the City.

A rain storm, accompanied by exceedingly heavy thunder and lightning, again passed over the city yesterday afternoon. The peals were continuous and deafening, and the flashes of lightning were constant, at times blinding, for the space of several hours, whilst the rain poured down in a flood. The heavens, from two until seven o'clock, were in their angriest mood, flooding the earth with water and filling the air with streams of lightning and detonating thunder. Such a storm has not visited this section since the year 1866. The injury that it has done, notwithstanding there was but little wind, must be immense, both to the crops in the adjacent country and to the streets of the city.

BURSTING OF A SEWER—FOOT PASSENGER DOUSED.

The sewer which leads down Mulberry street burst yesterday afternoon at the head of Water street, just in front of Messrs. Worth & Worth's office. The pressure of the water was so great as to force a stream up in the air to the height of ten or fifteen feet. During a temporary suspension of the rain, and consequent slacking of the pressure up through the aperture in the sewer the spout ceased, but the street all around the hole was flooded with water. A foot passenger came along about that time with a bunch of fish, and seeing that he had to wade what looked like a mill tail, struck boldly out, and waded right out into the hole in the sewer, dousing himself up to his neck. The fish went down to thier native element, and the man came near going too, the force of the water as it passed through the sewer almost sweeping him down also.

A DWELLING HOUSE FLOODED.

The dwelling house of a colored man living on the southern side of Market street near Fourteenth, in the valley, the upper part of which is occupied by Mr. Kidder's brick yard, was made entirely uninhabitable by the water which rose to the depth of four feet on the floor. The culvert which was placed under the embankment of Market street to take off the water that might accumulate in this valley was too small to accomplish the object, and the result was that the water was backed up to the extent of a small lake, until it ran over the embankment.

The colored man was from home when the waters commenced to rise in his dwelling, but arrived in time to save his small children from drowning by wading in for them. He took them to the house of a neighbor.

INJURIES TO THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

There are grave fears entertained that the track of the Carolina Central railroad is seriously damaged by the unusually heavy rain. The evening train for Charlotte did not leave the city, but was held over for developments of the situation. Indeed the condition of the track within and near the city limits was rendered so bad by the sudden flood of water as to render it impossible for the train to pass over it until the road is repaired. Between the city limits and Hilton the track was badly washed, leaving the cross ties hanging to the rails.

A Providential Escape

During the prevalence of the severe thunder storm which visited this immediate section on Friday, the lightning struck the residence of Capt. C. D. Myers, on Third between Mulberry and Walnut streets. It first came in contact with the chimney, passing down the funnel until it reached the hearth. It then tore up the hearth and reached one of the planks of the floor, which it followed, tearing it in pieces. It was a principal bed chamber of the residence, but fortunately there was no one in it at the time of the occurrence, nor even in the house, Capt. Myers and his family having gone to the Sound.

We heard yesterday of several other instances where the electric fluid had been at its work on Friday. It struck Hauby's pile driver at the foot of Queen street. A current also entered the back window, second story, of Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bros.' store, on Water street, and passed out of the front window, doing no damage beyon I breaking the glass in the windows.

Market Report.

The clerk of the market reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No. Carts in Market		212
" Beeves slaughtered		40
" Sheep	"	49
" Calves	"	5
" Hogs	"	3

[Communicated.]

Quarantine.

The history of the change in our quarantine regulations, so far as relates to the appointment of the quarantine physician, is but another instance of the folly of tampering with matters of health for political purposes. Previous to this alteration in our quarantine laws the appointment of the quarantine officer rested where it properly belonged, with the Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage. When the change was made it was for the purpose of taking away this power from a Democratic Board and giving it into the hands of a Radical Governor. It is true that this appointing power could have been restored on no less than two different occasions by Democratic Legislatures, but our people were so absorbed by legislation looking to immediate relief from burdens *apparent* and *tangible* that wise precautions against the *unseen* and insidious ravages of yellow fever and other fearful epidemics were allowed to go unprovided for. The voice of warning was unheeded. At this time we are at the judgment, discretion and integrity of one man, as we have been for years past. That the Port Physician should have the power without consultation and with *no* responsibility to Commissioners to say *when* a vessel shall come up to our wharves, is in direct defiance of all principles of reason, and places in jeopardy the lives of our citizens and the property of our commerce. Our safety lies in a rigid accountability of the Port Physician to the Board of Commissioners, who should in all cases of vessels arriving from infected ports, or ports *suspected* to be infected, be notified of such arrivals immediately, and upon the written report of the Medical Officer, decide upon the merits of the case. This, in addition to the other *equally* necessary precaution of subjecting all vessels from certain Latitudes to peremtory Quarantine, will throw around us Safeguards, through which, we may reasonably hope to escape from the fearful ravages of Yellow Fever, and also put down this annual panic about Epidemics. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of these regulations, and to carry them out, it is necessary that the Medical Officer should reside in the midst of the people who are mostly interested, and where he can *continually* be consulted by the Board, and act promptly and without occasioning any delay.

A reference to the present Laws on this subject, will put an end to all discussion looking to *immediate* relief. Inasmuch, however, as our lives may depend upon the cleanliness of our city, it behooves us to at once see that proper and stringent sanitary measures be inaugurated and enforced by our authorities. We can, by united effort in this direction, perhaps, guard against the spread of this epidemic should it make its appearance.

Remarks Upon the Weather.

No public-spirited citizen, male or female, will neglect the present opportunity to comment upon the state of the weather. The duty of saying that it is extremely warm, either in direct phrase or by some less accurate form of speech which commends itself to the speaks as more emphatic, is pretty nearly the only duty which is universally attended to just now.

There is a variety, however, even in the sameness of these remarks, and the student of human nature may learn much from the varying ways in which different persons agree in the general opinion that it is warm weather. The mood and the intellectual habit of each speaker may be guessed pretty accurately from his way of telling the news of the heat. Persons who indulge in loose comparisons, and have vague ways of thinking, say that "it's as hot as blazes," or that "it's like an oven," little thinking that in saying so they reveal their own bad habits of inaccurate observation and imperfect expression.

Philosophically-inclined men explain why it is so hot, as one of them did yesterday evening on the wharf, with a quid of rosin between his teeth. His explanation impressed his hearers as accurate but unsatisfactory when he said that the extrema heat was, in his opinion, due to the presence of an unusual amont of caloric in the atmosphere. Refluing upon this, we may direct attention to the fact that heat is a mode of motion, and guess that perhaps the present prevalence of motion may perhaps be the result of convention and Congressional proceedings, which consist largely of motions, as every one knows. Perhaps, a'so, the friction in Congress over the appropriation bills, or that which has attended the efforts of both political parties to agree upon Presidential candidates, may have something to do with it.

Whatever the cause may be, we have the authority of every individual member of society for the fact that "the heated term" has begun.

Thanks! Thanks!

We received by express from Laurinburg yesterday morning a box of beautiful peaches, large, lucious and delightfully flavored. Friend McIntosh will please accept our grateful thanks for his timely remembrance of us. We learn that Mr. McIntosh finds a ready market at Laurinburg for all his orchard will yield which is good for the Laurinburgers but bad for us Wilmingtonians, for the peaches are elegant.

Heat of Electricity.

One of the effects of the great quantity of electricity that filled the air on last Friday was to melt the wire leading to the magnet, and to fuse the magnet of one of the telegraphic instruments which are placed in the offices of the merchants on Water street for the purpose of receiving the gold and stock market reports. The instrument that was thus injured was in the office of Messrs. Edwards & Hall.

The Recent Storm.

The storm which visited the city Friday was entirely local. On the old plank road, twelve miles from the city, only pleasant showers fell. At Castle Hayne, on the Weldon Road, eight miles from the city, the rain was very light, and there was none beyond that point. To the westward the rain extended but a short distance up the Carolina Central, while to the southward there was only two inches of rainfall at Smithville.

The damage done to the tracks of the W. & W. R. R. and the C. C. R. R. within and near the city limits has been very considerable while the injury to our streets and the roads near the city have been very great. The sand was washed to a great depth over the track of the City Railway in many places, and the bridge at the gate of Oakdale cemetery was rendered impassable. The embankment and culvert on Market, near Fourteenth street was partially repaired yesterday, so that vehicles can pass. The injury to the sound turnpike is as much to be regretted just now as any injury that the storm-king inflicted. However, with Col, Davis' energy to push things on that road, we may expect the turnpike to be not only mended within a few days, but brought to completion.

Lightning—Bees—Fire—Rain.

Some of the people who rushed through the storm of Friday, at the sound of the fire bell, to render their assistance in the extinguishment of the fire, enjoyed a little sport at the expense of an old colored man who was likewise doing all he could in the premises. He quickly ascertained that it was a drying kiln in the yard of the old Clarendon iron works that the lightning had set on fire, and rushed in to fight fire. But he was not inside long before he was forced to fight an enemy of another sort. Some days previously a lot of wild bees had been "hived" by one of the hands at Mr. Van Bokkelen's distilleries, and had been placed inside the kiln for safe keeping and honey making. The bees were made angry, no doubt, by the disturbing influences of thunder, lightning and fire, and were ready for fight whenever they could find foremen worthy of their stings, or upon which their stings would take effect. When Sambo, followed by several other negroes, entered the house to extinguish the fire, which was a small affair, and commenced to throw things around, the bees thought their time had come, and in they pitched, stinging right and left. "Wha' dis?" "Bees! Bees!" was the response from all sides, and away the fire-fighters ran, to get outside and fight the bees which were fastened on their faces, heads and hands. And what with the bees, rain, lightning and fire their only thought was safety in flight.

Col. W. Foster French.

This gentleman was in our city on yesterday *en route* from Raleigh to his home. We learn from the *Sentinel* that his succes in behalf of his client, George Applewhite, who has just been released by the Supreme Court under the provisions of the "Amnesty Act," was highly complimented in professional circles in Raleigh.

And the point was a nice one and well taken. It will be remembered that Applewhite had been tried and convicted of murder in Robeson county and the court had passed sentenced of death upon him. Colonel French who was his counsel, appealed to the Supreme court, that court "affirmed the judgment" of the court below. Applewhite escaped from prison and meanwhile the Amnesty Act was passed by the Legislature. This however extended no mercy to persons then under sentence of court. Recently Applewhite was caught and carried back to Robeson and brought into court for sentence. Colonel French thereupon plead the "Amnesty Act" contending that as the appeal to the Supreme Court vacated the judgment of the Supreme Court Applewhite was entitled to amnesty and pardon. His Honor held, however, that he was bound by the declaration of the Supreme Court that the judgment below had been affirmed and again passed sentence, from which Col. French again appealed. When the case came to be heard at Raleigh the Court admitted that the appeal vacated the judgment and in consequence thereof Applewhite was not under sentence when the "Amnesty Act" was passed and that he was therefore entitled to the benefits. Applewhite was accordingly released.

But wasn't it a close shave for Applewhite's neck?—that the Supreme Court was in error when it affirmed the judgment of the Court below as there was no judgment in existence to affirm, that it meant simply to have directed the prisoner to be re-sentenced and this being so Applewhite was not under sentence and was therefore entitled to the benefits of the Amnesty Act.

Imported Machinery.

The German bark Lydia Peschau brought into port from Liverpool a large quantity of machinery which had been ordered for the new *Pee Dee cotton mills* at Rockingham, Richmond county. The machinery is said to be of the most improved patterns, and superior to anything of the sort that is made in America.

We are glad to note this progress in North Carolina manufactures. If one tithe of the splendid water powers which are to be found in North Carolina were utilized for manufacturing purposes there would be more wealth in the State than there is in any two Northern States.

Pacific Guano Company.

We acknowledge the reception of an invitation extended by the directors of the Pacific Guano company, to inspect their pavilion and exhibition on the grounds of the centennial commision at Philadelphia if we go.

Newspaper Waifs

Said an Irish justice to an obstreperous prisoner on trial: "We want nothing but silence, and but little of that?"

A juryman was asked if the judge had charged him. "Faith," said he, "the little fellow lectured us a good deal, but I don't think he means to charge for it.

A man who bought one thousand Havana cigars this week, on being asked what he had, replied that they were tickets to a course of lectures to be given by his wife.

Lucy, said a prudent citizen yesterday to his daughter, Lucy, do not be so haughty to young Driver, the son of the expressman round the corner. This, my love, is a democratic country, where the only aristocracy is one of virtue and intelligence, and the coal heaver is as good as the king, or would be if there were any coal heavers and kings, which there are not. Kind hearts are worth more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood. Deal gently with young Driver, therefore, till after we move, and perhaps we can induce him to move our things cheap. If I can save enough money out of our moving bill I will buy you and your mother new silk dresses and take you up to Saratoga for the summer.

"You cannot keep me down!" shouted a somewhat windy orator at a public meeting; "though I may be pressed below the waves I rise again; you will find that I come to the surface, gentlemen." "Yes," said an old whaler in the audience, "you come to the surface to blow."

A man's horse balking and refusing to move, he adopted the ingenious device employed once by a canal captain—he built a small fire under the animal. As soon as the horse felt the heat he began to move. He advanced sufficiently to bring the carriage over the flame, and there he paused, to the edification of a crowd of observing citizens, and to the great satisfaction of himself. The fire was quenched without the aid of the department.

The Democrats of Bladen

From a correspondent at Abbottsburg, we learn that the democrats of Abbott township hoisted a Tilden-Hendricks-Vance-Jarvis flag, on the last day of June, over the telegraph office at that place.

The flag, which is now floating to the breeze, to the delectation of the good democrats and for the edification of the radicals of Abbott township, has the following inscriptions:

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

Samuel J. Tilden of New York.
Thos. A. Hendricks of Indiana.

STATE TICKET.

Gov. Zebulon B. Vance of Mecklenburg.
Lieutenant Governor Thos J. Jarvis of Pitt.

RETRENCHMENT.

The flag is of white material, over six feet long, with large plain black letters.

Killed by Lightning.

A correspondent at Lillington writes us of a sad and fatal accident which befel "Ada," the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles White, a worthy and respectable citizen of Pender county, living near the village of Lillington.

About 11 o'clock yesterday this young lady was standing in her father's yard under a large oak tree when a sudden thunder bolt descended and struck both the tree and the young lady, killing her instantly. Her father was standing about twenty yards from the fatal spot, and upon seeing the accident at once ran to his daughter to find her dead. Her clothes and her back were badly burnt. She did not live a second says our correspondent, and the whole community is saddened by the painful occurrence and deeply sympathize with Mr. White in his sad affliction.

Radical Literature.

Here is an exact copy of an humble petitioner from a Brunswick radical:

To the Board of County Commissioners Smithville Northcarolina

Brunrwick county N C May 7th 1876

I jacob Mc coy dos reply this hon.. board of commissioners asking a reimbursement from public Duty tax paying &c... I do pledge my honor that I am dis able I had my shold bone broken. my haud broken. & my foot bone broken. I n the year of our. AD. 1872 by and explement of a bumbshell.

Harbor Master's Report.

For the month of June, 1876:

Steamers	10
Barques	1
Brigs	1
Schooners	5
Total	17
Aggregate Tonnage	8,088
" Foreign Tonnage	654

SOUNDINGS OF BARS AND RIPS.

Bald Head Channel, 9 ft., 10 water. Western Bar, 11 ft., 9 in. Rip, 7 ft., low water. New Inlet, 9 ft. 6 in. Rip, 9 ft., low water.

B. G. BATES, Harbor Master.

Cheap Fare to the Centennial.

We learn that the fare from Portsmouth to Philadelphia, for the round trip, is only five dollars. Why not buy tickets to Portsmouth and take advantage of it?

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Court met at 9 o'clock a. m., all the Justices present.

The writ of *habeas corpus* heretofore issued from this Court in the case of the State vs. George Applewhite was returned by the sheriff of Columbus county, executed, and the prisoner brought into Court and released under the amnesty act.

The following appeals were then disposed of as follows:

Eli Perry vs. E. R. Brink et al., from Rowan. Argued by J. M. Clement for plaintiff, and J. M. McCorkle and W. H. Bailey for defendant.

A. J. Gamble vs. William McCrady, et al., from Gaston. Argued by Wilson & Son for plaintiff, and Jones & Johnston for defendants.

State and S. S. Pegram et al. vs. Jasper Stowe, Sloan et al., from Mecklenburg. Argued by Shipp & Bailey for Sloan, and by Jones & Johnston for assignee.

TILDEN AND THE GERMAN VOTE.

[St. Louis Republican of Sunday.]

Among the well-informed politicians it is generally conceded that in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and, to some extent, Michigan, the Germans hold the balance of power. This fact has duly been recognized by the State conventions of those Western States in sending as delegates to the Democratic National Convention one or more representative men of that nationality, and no greater error could be committed by this convention than by ignoring or overlooking this most important feature of our political complexion.

For the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the German population of our neighboring State of Illinois, and more especially of the city of Chicago, a representative of the *Republican* called upon Gen. Herrman Leib, the delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Cook and Lake counties, composing the Third Congressional District of Illinois.

It was learned that General Leib has been a resident of that State for the past twenty years, and has always taken a very active part in the political campaign, of that State. He is the chief editor of the Chicago Union, a German democratic daily of twenty-one-years standing, and is at the present time holding the position of county clerk of Cook county, to which office he was elected in 1873, and, as we are reliably informed, with the exception of Governor Koernor, of Belleville, there is no German in that State better posted in reference to the public sentiment of that nationality there. The General was found in one of the parlors at the Lindell, perusing the St. Louis Republican. Upon being requested to give his views in reference to the German sentiment upon the political situation generally, he pointed to a short paragraph in the New York Sun, which was published in yesterday's Republican, saying there is my answer word for word.

The passage referred to by him reads:

"If Tilden should be nominated and the platform is sound on the currency question, the mass of German voters will cast their fortunes with the Democratic party this fall. If, on the other hand, the Democrats throw Tilden overboard and speak doubtfully on the financial question, the German voters, as the least of two evils, will support Hayes."

"As a matter of course, continued Mr. Lieb, I wish not to be understood that if any other man should be nominated, I, or those Germans who have of late years been acting with the Democratic party, would not support him; I simply speak of the mass of German voters, who to-day are forming the great bulk of the independent vote throughout the country.

Ge eral, can you give me the reason of this seemingly singular unanimity of sentiment among our German friends?

I think I can. The Germans as a class are bitterly hostile to what is called "official corruption." They consider that as the chief evil of all our woes, and it is a common parlance among them that if this state of things is to continue, it is questionable whether the republican form of government is in reality the form best adapted to the interests of the masses. With such feelings as these it is but natural that reform in public service is to them the paramount if not the only question at issue at the present time. The hopes of the German republicans were naturally centered upon the nomination of Mr. Bristow at Cincinnati. You know how sorely they were disappointed. Every German independent paper of the country of any importance, the New York Staats Zeitung, the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Cincinnati Volks-blatt, (Fred Hassaureck), with singular unanimity declared the overthrow of the republican reformer, Bristow, to be an unpardonable blunder, which would bitterly avenge itself by the nomination of the democratic reformer, Samuel J. Tilden, in St. Louis. The Germans are reformed enthusiasts, and the nomination of Mr. Tilden would be accepted by them not only as a guaranty that in case of his election thorough reform in all branches of the government would speedily be inaugurated, but that the democratic party not only professes but really means reform.

What is the strength of the German vote in Illinois?

There must be from sixty to seventy thousand German voters in that State; there are fifteen thousand of them in Cook county alone.

How would, then, Tilden's nomination affect the result in that State?

Three-fourths of the Germans in Illinois can to-day neither be classed as democrats nor as republicans, but as independents, with a strong leaning toward the democratic party, and I have not the slightest doubt but that the nomination of Mr. Tilden will secure Illinois to the democracy in November. In Cook county, where I reside, that feeling is so strong and so positive that I need not hesitate in stating it will, with Tilden, give 10,000 democratic majority.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE FOR RICHMOND COUNTY.

The address of the County Executive committee to the voters of Richmond county says:

During the Republican administration from the year 1868 to the installation of our officers in September 1874, the taxation of our citizens was largely disproportionate to the just requirements of an economical administration; and the county management made subservient to party purposes, and not the alleviation of the public burthens. We do not intend to make this address statistical in its character but during the progress of the campaign we will furnish the people with facts extracted from the records to establish our declaration. Under Republican misrule what is known as county scrip—or county claims, was hawked about at an enormous discount, sometimes at as much as fifty per cent. deduction from the face value of the paper. This was not only damaging, not to say disastrous to the credit of the country; but manifestly unjust to its creditors, composed almost entirely of its citizens. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" is one of the first maxims of good morals, and applies as well to corporations as individuals. By prudent management the county revenue could have been kept fully up to the county indebtedness, and all claims promptly paid on presentation. Under republican rule the board of commissioners were compelled to forbid the sheriff to receive county claims in payment of taxes because of the large depreciation in value and their inability to meet the obligations incurred by their extravagance. No such record stands against the present board. They have reduced the poll tax from $3 75 to $2 50 and the tax on $100 valuation of property from $1 50 to $1 13. This is a marvellous difference, when we consider the disadvantages they encountered when they assumed control. In addition to this they have successfully prosecuted their claims for taxes against the railroad company which will prove a source of considerable revenue to the county. By their vigilance and vigorous efforts this new subject of taxation in which the people have no part or interest, is brought to contribute to the financial resources of the county. If we can bespeak their future by their past, another lease of power will enable them to place the country upon a solid financial basis. The railroad debt, which now hangs heavily over the heretofore tax ridden people of the country, has been brought within easy control of the county authorities. By prudence and wise councils the accruing and accrued interest can be realized by a comparatively small levy. The democratic party solemnly pledge themselves to the adoption and vigorous prosecution of all such measures, as will with the least possible oppression to the people postpone the payment of the principal of that debt and gradually extinguish it. We have fulfilled every promise heretofore made; even exceeding the most sanguine expectation. This will justify your faith in whatever pledges we make for the future. In addition to all this, our officers have displayed no partisan zeal or animosity in the discharge of their duties. We appeal to the just and intelligent sentiment of the people to bear us out in this assertion. In all things, they have held the scales of justice even and dealt fairly with all men, regardless of their political affiliations.

National Democratic Executive Committee.

Alabama	Walter L. Bragg.
Arkansas	John T. Summ r.
California	F. McCopin
Colorado	B. M. Hughes.
Connecticut	Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware	Robinson Hickman.
Florida	Wilk Call.
Georgia	George Barney.
Illinois	Wm. C. Gratty.
Indiana	Thomas F. Hu.
Iowa	M. M. Ham.
Kansas	J. E. Eaton.
Kentucky	H. D. McHenry.
Louisiana	E. T. Jones.
Maine	Edmund Wilson.
Missouri	John G. Prycot.
Maryland	O. Horsey.
Massachusetts	F. Price.
Michigan	E. Tainter.
Oregon	Ex-Gov. John Whitaker.
Nevada	Robt. P. S. Keathing.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Miller.
North Carolina	M. W. Ransom.
Minnesota	W. L. Lochran.
New York	Abram L. Hewett.
Virginia	Robert A. Coghill.
New Hampshire	A. M. Sullaway.
Rhode Island	Nicho as Van Slack.
Tennessee	W. B. Bate.
South Carolina	James H. Ryan.
Mississippi	Thal Barksdale.
Vermont	E. B. Smalley.
New Jersey	Miles Cox.
Ohio	John Roseson.
Pennsylvania	Wm. L. Scott.
Wisconsin	Wm. F. Viles.
West Virginia	Alex. Campbell.
Texas	F. S. Stockdale.

An Eye Witness's Account of Cornwallis' Surrender.

Not long since, being at Yorktown, Va., I fell into a discussion with a very old negro man, who was quite communicative. As nearly as I can recall the words, his narrative was as follows:

"I see Gen. Washington? Yes, sah! Why, I was here at de time. See de British? See Cornwallis? To be sho; wasn't I right here—right here—all de time? Suttenly—I see em all. Now, I tell you, massa! I see Gen. Washington, and he was settin' on his horse, and a eatin' of a peach; and Cornwallis he come out a slippin' around to get away, and he started down towards de creek, and he started to run, but Gen. Washington he see him directly, and he started arter him; and General Washington, he don't want to take advantage of him, so he run well—and pretty soon he catch Cornwallis, and he catch him by de neck, and say, 'You d—m scoundril, I got you!' And Cornwallis he turned round and handed Mr. General Washington his sword, an' he jes took it and cut his head off! See it? To be sho' I see it. I was right here all de time. General Washington was a settin' on his hoss, and eatin' of a peach—"

But it is not necessary for me to repeat the old man's story as often as he did. Suffice it to say that he never varied it in any particular, thus furnishing one of the best *indicia* of veracity and accuracy.—*Fredericksburg News.*

Settle, Smith and Young.

The radicals held their county convention in Metropolitan Hall yesterday. "Rotating Dick" Badger was called to the chair. About six colored vice presidents were appointed, A. E. Bledsoe was elected secretary and O. Hunter, Jr., assistant.

Resolutions were passed endorsing "Captain" Thos. Settle for Governor, "Major" Billy Smith for Lieutenant Governor and "Col." Ike Young for Congress. What a ticket. Why it is worse than the Cincinnati ticket. When Ike's name was called, "Col." Shaffer arose and opposed him, speaking of his official conduct and the charges made by Congress of a deficiency in his accounts. This had no effect on the convention, however, for they swallowed them all. The following ins and outs were appointed delegates to the district convention:

Capt. A. Magnin, Col. J. P. H. Adams, Major John O'Neal, Col. M. W. Brown.

The following are the delegates to the republican State convention:

Col. J. C. L. Harris, Major Wiley D. Jones, Col. J. H. Harris and Major R. C. Badger.

Speeches were made by all the white-holding delegates, and a few of the colored.—*Raleigh News.*

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted at St. Louis, June 28, 1876.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the Republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope. We behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpetbag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the property of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.—Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy resumption to specie payment, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto.

As such a party we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised, and above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into the withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor, and renew, in all its national source, the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation so that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly five thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the return of American agriculture or industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense. Federal, State and municipal out of Federal taxation has swollen from $600,000,000 gold, in 1860, to $450,000,000, currency, in 1870. Our aggregate taxation was from $184,000,000, gold, in 1860 to $720,000,000, currency, in 1870, or in one decade less than $8 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate wastes of the public lands and their diversion from settlers by the party in power which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a six

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

THE JOURNAL.

To place it in the reach of every one desiring to take a newspaper,

THE JOURNAL

will hereafter be furnished to its patrons and subscribers

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

The price of subscription for

THE DAILY JOURNAL,

the oldest daily in the State, is as follows, payable in advance:

For one year	$6 00
" six months	3 25
" three months	1 75
" one month	75

To subscribers in any part of the city the paper will be delivered at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

So long as the wants of subscribers, who are dependent upon the Carolina Central Railway for mail facilities, may require it,

AN EVENING EDITION

of the JOURNAL will be issued daily from and after the 1st of July, 1876 (Sundays excepted) containing the latest telegrams, market reports, news items, &c., &c., up to the time of going to press.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES,

as printed below, it will be found we think,

ARE THE VERY CHEAPEST

that have been published in this city since the war ended.

Advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY JOURNAL at the following extremely low rates:

For 1 inch for 1 day	75
" " 2 days	$1 00
" " 3 days	1 25
" " 1 week	2 00
" " 2 weeks	3 50
" " 3 weeks	5 00
" " 1 month	6 50
" " 2 months	10 00
" " 3 months	15 00
" " 6 months	25 00
" " 1 year	40 00

For a quarter of a column the rates will be as follows: For one day $3 50. For two days $5 00. For three days $6 50. For a week $10 00. For two weeks $15 00. For three weeks $20 00. For one month $25 00. For two months $35 00. For three months $45 00. For six months $70 00. For one year $100 00.

For a half column, the rates will be as follows: For one day $7 50. For two days $10 00. For three days $12 00. For a week $15 00. For two weeks $20 00. For three weeks $25 00. For one month $30 00. For two months $45 00. For three months $70 00. For six months $100 00. For one year $150 00.

For a whole column, the rates will be as follows: For one day $16 00. For two days $22 00. For three days $30 00. For a week $35 00. For two weeks $40 00. For three weeks $45 00. For one month $50 00. For two months $80 00. For three months $110 00. For six months $175 00. For one year $250 00.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

will be issued every Friday morning at the following rates:

For one year	$1 50
" six months	1 00
" three months	50

W. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,

OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.

1st District	JOHN F. WOOTEN,	of Lenoir.
2d "	JNO. D. STEDMAN,	of Duplin
3d "	F. H. BRUNER,	of Wake.
5th "	E. G. ROBBINS,	of Davidson.
6th "	H. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg
7th "	W. M. GLENN,	of Yadkin.

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

WHO IS HE?

We find the following in the Baltimore *Sun* but have been unable to recall to memory any "well known lawyer in Hillsboro, N. C.," of Radical proclivities. Mr. Ike Strayhorn is the only Radical lawyer, so far as we know, living in Hillsboro but he lacks both the age and the prominence necessary to fill the *Sun's* bill:

WANTS TO CONVERT HIS FATHER.—A subscriber, a well known and rising young attorney in Leesburg, Virginia, forwards a subscription to the *Daily Sun* to be sent to his father who is also a well known lawyer in Hillsboro, N. C. The young man very dutifully says. "My father is a Republican of the moderate persuasion, and I want to feed him on conservative food furnished by you to make a 'reformer' of him." The "woods will be full" of conservative reformers in the fall.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved 1. That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post-office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina who favor reform in State and National affairs to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the secretary of this committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. R. COX, Ch'rm'n,
S. A. ASHE, Secretary.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH DAY OF JULY—AN IT HAS BEEN AND IS NOW.

On this centennial Fourth day of July it may not be either unprofitable or uninteresting to note the changes in the sentiment of our community about the celebration of our chief national holiday, and this fortunately our files enable us to do for fifteen years before secession as well as for the fifteen years immediately following that memorable day.

It will be seen that since the 20th of May, 1861, the day on which North Carolina withdrew from the Federal Union, only to be dragged back at the point of the bayonet, all the "gush" has left Fourth of July celebrations so far as white people are concerned. The day is still remembered and still celebrated as one of the proudest in the history of the country, but the manner of doing the thing has changed. In the olden time patriotism demanded the most strenuous exertions regardless of the weather, and the day they celebrated way before the war was anything but one of plesure. There be many still living who recall with painful recollections the slow forming processions, the long march in the hot broiling sun, seated in an open carriage side by side with the chaplain, the crowded courthouse or church in which they paid the penalty of being young men by doing duty as orators and readers. But these are memories of the past. The present system is much more rational.

BEFORE SECESSION.

1845.

[From Weekly Journal July 11, 1845.]

The day was ushered in with the pealing of bells and the thunder of artillery. The Clarendon Guards and the Wilmington Rifle Corps paraded the principal streets. At 8½ o'clock Col. James T. Miller, Marshal of the day, formed the procession in front of the State Bank. At 9 o'clock the procession, headed by the gallant Horse Guards (on foot), began the march along the principal streets to the Presbyterian Church. The Declaration of Independence was read by R. H. Cowan with clear, distinct, well-pitched voice. The oration was delivered by Thomas D. Walker, Esq., and, says the JOURNAL of that date, "was a production worthy of the occasion and reflected honor alike on the head and heart of its author." The procession then marched back to the Bank and dispersed. There was an excursion by steamer to Smithville.

1850.

[From Weekly Journal July 12, 1850]

The Fourth was celebrated in this pace with all the enthusiasm becoming the day, yet with that decorum and propriety which should upon all occasions mark the conduct of American citizens. The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannons and other deserving tributes of rejoicing and at 9 o'clock a procession was formed and and proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal church, where the Mecklenburg declaration was read by R. H. Cowan, Esq., and the declaration of Independence by Rob't. Strange Jr., Esq., and an oration delivered by Geo. V. Strong Esq.

Mr. Strong's effort regarding himself enhanced his reputation and deservedly too," There was a excursion on the steamer Gladiator under that most gentlemanly and obliging commander Captain Smith. Another pleasing feature was a splendid entertainment by "our worthy hosts of the Carolina hotel," Messrs. Wood & Fanning, at which were sparkling wine and choicest delicacies.

1855.

[From Daily Journal, July 5, 1855.]

The Fourth this year was celebrated with about the usual spirit. The military portion of the procession looked remarkably well; the civic portion, as usual, was extremely small.

James A. Wright, Esq., read the Mecklenburg declaration and John D. Taylor the national declaration. Dr. Brutz Cutler was the orator of the day; Rev. A. P. Repiton was chaplain, and Colonel John L. Cantwell was marshal; Colonels J. J. Hedrick and W. B. Flanner assistant marshals. The pleasure of the occasion, however, was marred by the death of Mr. D. Von Glahn, a very clever man and worthy citizen, who accidentally fell into the river and was drowned.

1860.

[From the Daily Journal, July 5, 1860.]

The Fourth passed off here with all the dullness, but without the solemness of Sunday. There were no fights, accidents or other unpleasant events. Some few rockets and Roman candles ascended, and everybody sunk down wilted with the heat.

AFTER SECESSION.

1861.

[From Daily Journal 5 July, 1861].

Yesterday was celebrated here by the various military companies and by a general cessation of the citizens from business pursuits. The day passed off freely without the "usual" accidents. A salute of eleven guns was fired at 12 m. at Camp Dudley.

1866.

[From Daily Journal 6 July, 1866].

The observance of the day was indeed a quiet one. With the exception of a display of a few fireworks by a few private individuals and the usual excitement shown by the freedmen on all holidays, no exhibition of feeling was given vent to by our citizens.

1871.

[From Daily Journal, July 6th, 1871.]

The Fourth was duly celebrated not as formerly amid the pealing of bells and the firing of cannon and musketry with the parade of citizen soldiery and spread eagle speeches but in a still more sensible way as a general holiday and in excursions of pleasure from the heated city to the cool waters of the ocean and the green hills of the upper country. Early in the morning the pleasure seekers took their departure and the streets soon put on their Sunday appearance so quiet and deserted were they. But at night all having returned they were crowded with pedestrians and lighted up with the glow of fireworks.

1876.

THE FOURTH.

In spite of its being Centennial Day the Fourth was celebrated in our city day before yesterday in much about the same manner that has been customary since the surrender. Everybody that could get out of town almost did so, that is to say white people, in the earnest hope of finding pleasure and recreation. Our colored citizens had all the military part of the celebration to themselves. The city was orderly, peaceable and quiet, and the small boy with his irrepressible pop-cracker was by no means an intolerable nuisance. Every body, we believe, was in comparatively good humor and is now none the worse for the holiday. Of course it is not to be expected with the thermometer away up in the nineties, that our people should enthuse much even if the occasion was the "glorious fourth day of July" No. 100.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A correspondent sends the following to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which is quite interesting. It is a cutting by some antiquary many years since, and now first seeing again the light after reposing among his papers as a memento for a quarter of a century:

Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting to recur to the sentiment of two of the most eminent men that existed at that time, on the merits of the question and of war in general. Jefferson, when he wrote this letters was 82 years of age, and John Adams 90:—

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822.

....To return to the news of the day; it seems that the Cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle between the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other leaves a destroyer less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature; one of the obstacles to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the universe. The cocks of the henyard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same; and the horse in his wild state kills all the young males, until, worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth hills him.... *I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter.* And it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you, and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS'S REPLY.

QUINCY, June 11, 1822.

"*Dear Sir:*—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read, for the third or fourth time, the best letter that was ever written by an octogenarian, dated June 1.

... This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, the animalculus in pepper water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are warlike as the Romans, Russia, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars and cankerworms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mohometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the 'Ruler with his skies.'

JOHN ADAMS.

BOYS' NAMES.

For the benefit of those who may have occasion for such knowledge now and hereafter, we print a short list of names masculine and their definitions. Forewarned is forearmed in almost every case of emergency, and Captain Shaby, of immortal memory, at least, thought there was much in a name and the misfortunes of his son Tristram will never cease to be a warning to parents, now and to be, against the habit of bestowing names without knowing or caring what they signify

George—Husbandman.
Albert—Noble, bright.
Benjamin—The son of the right hand.
Charles—Strong and valiant.
Richard—Great heart.
Herbert—Glory of the army.
William—Helmet of Resolution.
Frederick—Rich, peace.
Hugh—High, lofty.
Isaac—Laughter.
Patrick—Nobleman.
Robert—Famous in council.
Edward—A truth keeper.
Edwin—Wins all hearts.
Joseph—He trusts in God.
Gilbert—Light of many.
Samuel—Called of God, answer of prayer.
Frank—Indomitable, self-will.
Henry—A hero.
Thomas—A sun god.
John—Gracious in the sight of the Lord.

JUDGE FOWLE'S speech at the meeting at the National Hotel in Raleigh, on 14th June, continues to call forth expressions of admiration from the press of North Carolina such as few men have ever had the honor to excite. The newspapers have teemed with compliments. The Polkton *Ansonian* regards it as "the most powerful arraignment of the Radical party" it ever heard; and concludes that it places him at once "in the front rank of North Carolina's most brilliant and gifted sons;" and that it stamps him as "the coming man" in our State. The editor of the *Ansonian* heard an intelligent gentleman say that he "had rather have the paternity of that speech than to be the Governor of the State."

FAREWELL!

At the Radical county convention, held in the court house on Saturday last, the name of Colonel L. W. Humphrey was read out as one of the Republican delegates to the Radical State and Congressional conventions. As we have reason to believe that the appointment was made by and with the consent of Colonel Humphrey, we presume that he has at last anchored his allegiance, and may henceforth be regarded as a Republican.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Make up your clubs for the JOURNAL and send them in. The subscription price puts the JOURNAL in the reach of all. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine given for the largest number of subscribers.

THE JOURNAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Radical army of plunderers has been driven back, step by step, until it now stands in the last ditch, expecting, with desperation, the fierce onslaught about to be made upon it. But it by no means intends to give up without a struggle. The horde of officeholders have enjoyed too long the spoils of government to give them up willingly; they will rather resort to every possible device to avert the doom impending over them. But it matters not with how much zeal or with how much ability or with how much desperation they may fight. Their fate is fixed and inevitable defeat awaits them in November next, if the Conservative party will only make a proper use of the vantage ground they occupy.

The people will not hesitate a moment in choosing between Conservative and Radical candidates when they have been shown how much the Conservative party have accomplished in so short a time, in both the State and national governments, in the way of retrenchment and reform and economical expenditures of the public money, how much that party has done to restore constitutional government to the country and that in the present campaign it seeks by making necessary changes in the State Constitution to complete this good work at home and thereby to reduce taxation to the lowest possible rates, and that the Radical party is opposed to all these things so necessary to the peace and prosperity of the State.

All that is needed is a plain, truthful statement of the facts to induce the people of North Carolina to consign to merited infamy Radicalism and its upholders in this State. The proof is abundant, and it is the purpose of the JOURNAL to do its full part in laying it before the people. As the best means in our power to this end the JOURNAL will be presented at such low rates as to put it in the reach of every one during the present State and Presidential campaign.

The JOURNAL will be furnished to CLUBS, from the 15th July to the 15th November, at the following rates:

6 copies WEEKLY JOURNAL	$ 2 00
10 copies WEEKLY JOURNAL	3 00
6 copies DAILY JOURNAL	10 00
10 copies DAILY JOURNAL	15 00

In every case the paper will be sent until the returns of the election shall be received and published, and we invite the attention of Executive Committees of counties and townships to the Campaign JOURNAL as a sure and cheap means of furnishing information to the people.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S MESSAGE ON THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

We give below this able State paper entire, in order that our readers may read it and digest. It is a document worthy of a statesman of the best days of the Republic, and if the St. Louis Convention had adopted no platform of principles whatever, this sound and able declaration of the true principles of the government, would have furnished a platform on which all lovers of constitutional government would plant themselves in support of the nominee. With the election of Tilden we may dismiss all fears of unlawful raids of Phil Sheridan *et id omne genus*, on the constitutional rights of legislative bodies, and of citizens:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, January 12, 1875.

To the Legislature: On your re assembling, I deem it to be my duty to invite your attention to the grave events which have happened in our sister State of Louisiana. The interval of your adjournment has offered you an opportunity to receive the statements of the parties concerned in those occurrences, particularly that of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his official report to the Secretary of War, dated January 8, 1875. You are now enabled to know with certainty all the facts necessary to form a just and deliberate judgment as to the nature of the principal acts which have created so much public excitement on the Louisiana situation.

According to the official report of Lieutenant General Sheridan, the United States soldiers entered the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, while that body was in session, and removed from it five of its members.

The pretexts of this act are:

First—That it was done under directions from the Governor of the State recognized by the President.

Second—That the persons removed "had been illegally seated," and "had no legal right to be there."

Third—That a fear existed in the mind of Lieutenant General Sheridan, that in some undefined contingency, violence might happen.

With respect to the *first* and *second* of these pretexts, it is a decisive answer—that the Louisiana House of Representatives had, by the constitution of that State, the exclusive judgment as to the right of these members to seats; that its judgment is subject to no review by the Governor or by any officer of the United States army; that its judgment in favor of these members thus forcibly removed is binding in law, and conclusive upon the Governor and Lieutenant General Sheridan, and upon every other person.

In respect to the *third* pretext, the fear in the mind of the Lieutenant General Sheridan of possible future violence, when no violence really existed, is not only no lawful occasion, but not even an excuse for an invasion of the right of the House of Representatives of Louisiana to judge for itself of the title to seats of its own members.

Interference by United States soldiers was not only unlawful, but it was without the color of legality. It was an act of naked physical force, in violation of the laws and constitution of Louisiana, and of the laws and constitution of the United States. There is a case of a disputed seat in the Senate of this State now pending. Another was determined at the last session. The transaction in Louisiana is, as if, at the instance of the Governor of this State, General Hancock, commanding in this department, or an officer specially deputed by the President, should send a file of Federal soldiers and remove the incumbent to whom the seat had been adjudged by the Senate. That disorders have formally existed in Louisiana makes no difference. For the laws—to which the President and Congress are parties—recognize the complete restoration of her autonomy. The right of her legislative bodies to determine the title of their members was as perfect and absolute as the right of the Assembly or Senate of New York.

The animus of the transaction, as indicated by the correspondence between Lieutenant General Sheridan and the Secretary of War, is infinitely worse than the transaction itself. On the day after the event, Lieutenant General Sheridan sent a dispatch proposing that a class of citizens, indefinite in number and description, should be declared, either by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to be banditti; and then indicates his purpose to try them and to execute them by military commission. On the next day General Belknap, the Secretary of War, telegraphed to General Sheridan that "the President and all of us have full confidence in, and thoroughly approve your course."

The nature of the acts thus proposed by the officer second in command of the army of the United States, and thus adopted and sanctioned by the President and his constitutional advisers, is plainly declared by the common law.

In the recent case of the Queen vs. Nelson and Brand, the present Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the charge to the grand jury, declared that "supposing that there is no jurisdiction at all, that the whole proceeding is *coram non judice*, that the judicial functions are exercised by persons who have no judicial authority or power, and if a man's life is taken, that is murder; for murder is putting a man to death without a justification, or without any of those mitigating circumstances which reduce the crime of murder to one of a lower degree. Thus, in the case put by Lord Coke of a lieutenant having a commission of martial law in times of peace, that, says Lord Coke, is murder."

Such are the established doctrines of the jurists and courts of this country and of England. Such is the voice of common law—glorious jurisprudence of freedom! birthright of every American citizen! Its stern logic declares that such an execution of any human being, as was proposed and sanctioned in this correspondence, would be murder by our laws; and that every functionary—civil or military—who should instigate it, aid or abet it, or become in any manner a party to it before the fact, would be guilty as a principal in that crime.

The patriot statesmen who achieved our national independence, and formed our institutions of free government, foreboded, if we should ever fall into intestine strife, that the ideas it would inspire in military minds—of insubordination to the laws and of uncivic ambition—and the habit it would generate in the people, of acquiescence in acts of unlawful military violence—would imperil, if not destroy, civil liberty. Events compelled us to a manly choice of confronting those dangers in a struggle to save our country from dismemberment, and to vindicate the just rights of the federal Union. Having triumphed in that struggle, now forever closed, we are made sensible of the wise foresight of the founders of our freedom in their warning of the opposite dangers which would attend our success. Those dangers come to us in acts of illegal military violence, committed in times of peace, in the usurpation by the soldiery of a power to decide the membership of our legislative assemblies, whose right to judge exclusively in such cases has ever been guarded with peculiar jealousy by our race—in the proposal, made and accepted by our highest civil and military functions, to subject our citizens to tribunals in which a military officer will decide, without appeal, what persons, happening to be found in that locality, shall be sent to them for trial—will review and confirm or change the judgment and sentence—and may order instant executions, and in which the accused will be tried in secret, and without counsel for his defense. This proposition is thus made, and thus sanctioned, notwithstanding that, for similar acts, our English ancestors sent the first Charles to the scaffold and expelled the second James from the throne; and our own forefathers—exiled by kindred tyrannies and planting freedom in the wilderness—were careful to insert in our constitution positive prohibitions against the application to any but military persons of such tribunals.

Unless such a proposition, so made, and so sanctioned, shall be condemned by a public reprobation which shall make it memorable as a warning to all future officers of the State and the army, the decay of the jealous spirit of freedom, the loss of our ancestral traditions of liberty, acquired through ages of conflict and sacrifice, the education of the present generation to servile acquiesence in the maxims and the practices of tyranny, will have realized the fears of Washington and Jay and Clinton and their compatriots.

New York, first of the commonwealths of the American Union in population, in resources and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, a dignity and a solemn emphasis which will command the thoughtful attention of Congress, of her sister States and of the people of our whole country. With the same unanimity with which she upheld the arms of the Union in the past conflict, she should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing the civil liberty and the personal rights of individuals, of restoring the ideas and habits of freedom, and of re-asserting the supremacy of the civil authority over the military power throughout the republic.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Letter from Richmond County—The People are for the Amendments—Heavy Rain on Saturday, &c., &c.

LAURINBURG, N. C., July 3d, 1876.

MR. EDITOR—I have yet to hear of one Democrat that is not going to support all the amendments to the Constitution. Even the anti-convention ist will support the amendments. There is not, I don't believe, an honest white man in Nor h Carolina that can raise an honest objection to them. The radicals themselves could not raise a murmur if they dealt in honest matters. How can objections be raised when there is nothing in the amendments that can injure any one? On the other hand, they are for the good of the State and the whole people at large, regardless of race, color or condition.

There are a few things that dishonest men don't like in the proposed amendments, but this should make the honest man work the more in earnest. They are, first: That if a man is convicted of stealing he is deprived of his vote; it disfranchises him, and that is what is the matter. No Democrat objects to this. Another objection by the dishonest party is the ninety days' residence, etc., (it should have been twelve months) to entitle a man to vote. The conservative party do not object to this, because they don't emigrate about election time. Now where is the objection? Where is the true conservative that won't vote for the amendments? Let me answer that he does not reside in North Carolina. I repeat and assert that there is not a true conservative in North Carolina that will not vote for the ratification of the amendments. Principle as well as justice—and we have both at stake—compel all true conservatives to vote for them.

We had a very heavy rain here Saturday evening, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. The rain was rather too much for the best, though it is hoped it will not injure the crops much. The lightning struck Captain W. J. Calais' house, stunning his good lady, but fortunately she was not badly injured and soon recovered. The house was damaged slightly at the corners. Very truly yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1877.

MY DEAR YARYAN:—It is with unfeigned regret that I learn that your official connection with the government is to cease from to-day. I mean no disrespect to others when I say that there are few men in the public service of the same, or even higher grade, that cannot better be spared than yourself. Five years of intimate association with you, and last year spent in the closest contact with you in a most memorable campaign against whiskey rings and kindred rascalities, as well as against those who prostituted official station to their corruption, and have debauched a public service that they were set to protect and purify, gives a right to bear testimony to your ability, your fidelity and your high courage under circumstances that have tried to the utmost your personal and official character. You have my entire confidence and respect and gratitude, and carry with you into private life my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. Ever your friend,

BLUFORD WILSON.

The points of this statement are already known in the full history of the whiskey war. He further states that Brasheares' rascalities were known to Columbus Delano, who, after he became Secretary of the Interior, still protected his protege in the Internal Revenue bureau. Subsequently Brasheares' blackmailing operations became so plain that General Babcock, who, it appears, was familiar with the details of the operations against the whiskey ring, went to the solicitor, Wilson, and asked if he didn't think Yaryan was a little too fresh in his assaults upon Brashears. Wilson declined to give him any satisfaction, and Babcock went away dissatisfied.

Yaryan further states that one day last fall Senator Spencer, who, with Logan, Sargent and Boss Shepherd, have been getting over with Yaryan, went to the President when the Babcock excitement was pending and represented to Grant that Yaryan had said that he had at last traced those whiskey frauds to the White House. Grant wrote a note to Mr. Pratt, stating Yaryan's language as it was reported to him by Spencer. The committee at once sent for Yaryan. Spencer happened at the time to be in Pratt's office. Yaryan came down at once and was informed by Pratt of what the President had said about him. Yaryan at once turned to Spencer and asked him whether it was true he had made any such report to the President.

Spencer began a mumbling sort of denial, when Pratt produced the letter in the President's own handwriting. Then he was silent. Yaryan at this swore and said to Spencer, "All that I have to say to you is that you are a G—d d—d liar." Spencer turned very pale at this, and said, "A man in my position cannot notice such a remark." Then said Yaryan, "You are a d—d coward as well as a liar, and I want you to understand that I do not shelter myself behind the treasury building in making such a remark. I live at the same hotel that you do, and you can see me there if you like." Spencer afterward sent word to Yaryan to ascertain whether the latter intended to attack him personally. Yaryan sent word back that if Spencer could swallow what he had already told him, that he, of course, did not care to demean himself by making an attack upon a man who had lost his own self-respect. Commissioner Pratt thoroughly sympathizes with Yaryan in his fight. The President would like to secure the removal of Pratt, but he cannot be made to go, as the Senate will stand by Pratt and refuse to confirm his successor. A prominent republican member of the House said to-day, when he heard of Grant's obeying the behests of the whiskey ring. "My God, can Grant be such a fool as to put such a load on us now, when the only issue of the campaign is reform? That will be a hard thing to manage."

I understood to-night that Commissioner Pratt will resign in a short time. Disgusted with the conduct of the President, he is also adverse to remaining in Washington the remainder of the summer. Yaryan has made a long statement of what he knows about Brashears' conduct and his certain knowledge of McDonald and Joyce's connection with the crooked distillers. For several years it was known at the internal revenue bureau that illicit distillation was going on in St. Louis, but as often as it was proposed to raid the distilleries the shadow of Grant darkened the door of the bureau, and the excuse for non-action was "McDonald is the President's pet and Joyce is Babcock's bosom companion."

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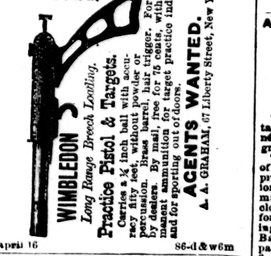

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The Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover Indicted and Under a Rule—A Bench Warrant Issued for His Arrest.

The proceedings of the Superior Court of New Hanover were brought to a stand-still yesterday for the absence of the Clerk and his deputy. Mr. W. H. Gerken was acting as temporary deputy, but the Court directed him to search the minutes and ascertain if there was a record of his appointment. Mr. Gerken went down to the Clerk's office to make the search, but soon returned and reported that he could find no such entry on the minutes. Nothing was done with the dockets until the regular deputy, Mr. Bishop, came in and took his place at the desk. Mr. Bishop was suffering from the effects of recent illness which was his excuse for his absence from Court, and was compelled to make use of an amanuensis.

The difficulty in which the court found itself can be best understood by tracing it from the beginning down to the appearance of Mr. Bishop in court yesterday.

At the April term there was a bill of indictment found against the Clerk of the Court, James Heaton, for the offense of *extortion*. On last Monday, the second week of this term, the Solicitor reported to the Court that the bill could not be produced—that he had made application for it, but was unable to get hold of it or to find it entered upon the docket.

Thereupon a rule was granted by the Court requiring the Clerk, James Heaton, and his deputy, Jasper Bishop, to show cause why the said bill of indictment had not been kept on the files of the office, and why it had not been produced when called for. Neither the Clerk nor deputy was in court when this rule was made, but Mr. Gerken was acting temporary clerk.

What became of this original rule, as also the copy, is explained by the affidavits of Sheriff Manning and Mr. Gerken, which are to be found below.

The court being unable to get the original rule, or a copy of it, drew up from memory, yesterday, the following reproduction and added the clause which is in brackets,

"It appearing to the satisfaction of the court by the oath and examination of F. W. Foster that a bil of indictment against James Heaton for extortion was found by the grand jury at April term of the court, and that the same was deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior court, that the same has been called for and reported that it could not be found.

Therefore it is ordered that a rule be entered against the Clerk of the Court, James Heaton and his Deputy Clerk, Jasper Bishop, commanding them to show cause why such bill has not been kept on the files of the office, and why it has not been produced when called for, and why the production of the same was put off until Wednesday morning the 5th July 1876.

ALLMAND A. McKOY,
Judge of the 4th Judicial District of North Carolina."

This rule was served on Mr. Bishop, who soon thereafter appeared in Court, when he was informed by His Honor that he would be allowed time to consult counsel and file his answer thereto. Having spoken to the Hon. O. P. Meares, the two retired for consultation, after which Judge Meares came into Court and asked until 4 o'clock p. m. to prepare the answer, which was granted.

Upon the reassembling of the Court Judge Meares read the following answer, and afterwards commented upon it, reading some authorities to show its sufficiency. He also commented upon Mr. Bishop's generally good character.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, }
SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of James Heaton and Jasper Bishop.

The answer of Jasper Bishop to the rule herein made by said court:

This affiant, being duly sworn, says in answer to the rule herein served upon him by the said court—

1. That the affiant believes that a bill of indictment was found by the grand jury of New Hanover county against James Heaton, the clerk of the said court; that this affiant did swear at least one witness to go before the grand jury in the case, but this affiant denies that any bill in said case was ever returned to him or to the court, to his knowledge, and that if any bill of indictment was ever returned to this Court by the Foreman of said grand jury, or by any other person acting for the said grand jury against said James Heaton, charging him with extortion or with any other offence that this affiant did not see any such bill of indictment and does not know what disposition was made of any such bill of indictment by the said James Heaton or by any other person.

2. This affiant further maketh oath that he was informed by James Heaton at or during the last term of this Court that the case which was then investigated by the grand jury in which he was charged with extortion had been compromised.

3. This affiant further maketh oath that at the request of Mr. Solicitor Norment on or about Tuesday of the first week of the present term of this Court, he made dilligent search for the aforesaid bill of indictment but was unable to find it.

4. This affiant further swears that he was taken sick on last Wednesday while on duty in this court room and was compelled to go to his home on that evening, and that with the exception of a short walk on yesterday (July 4th) has been confined to his home by sickness, and he had no information whatever of a rule which had been entered or made by the Honorable Court, (on Monday, the 3d day of July) until the capias was served on him this morning. And further, this affiant disclaims any intent on his part to violate or disobey any mandate or order of this Honorable Court, made in these proceedings or in any other cause, and furthermore denied any guilty knowledge or intent in concealing or destroying, or neglecting to docket the bill of indictment aforesaid.

[Signed] J. BISHOP

Sworn to and subscribed before me July 5th, 1876.

ALMAND A. McKOY,
Judge 4th Judicial District of N. C.

His Honor then stated that he had no apology to offer to Mr. Bishop for having entered the rule and directing his arrest. If there had been twenty deputies he would have had the rule served on each of them so as to have no excuse for the missing paper. The case was the most outrageous which he had ever known in a court of justice. The instances of documents and papers being missing from their proper places on the files of this Court were becoming too frequent. Not long since a bill of indictment against Jesse J. Cassidey was missing.

Mr. Solicitor Norment was then called upon to state if he had anything to say as to the rule against Mr. Bishop. In reply he stated that he knew nothing to connect Mr. Bishop with the missing document, but upon the contrary had always found him to be an efficient officer, and attentive to his official duties.

His Honor then read the following entry which he had made on the reproduced rule as given above:

"Upon the answer of the defendant Bishop filed herewith. It is ordered that the rule be discharged and the defendant be discharged."

The case against Mr. Heaton is still pending, and will come up for a hearing, probably, this morning.

On the morning of yesterday the following affidavits were signed and sworn to by Sheriff Manning and Mr. Gerken, which will explain what became of the original rule for contempt, the copy and the order of the court:

[COPY.]

Personally appeared before me S. H. Manning, who being duly sworn says that he saw James Heaton tear up a certain copy of a rule for contempt for failing to have among the papers of the Court a bill of indictment against James Heaton for extortion; also an order to produce said indictment before said court on Wednesday morning, the 5th day of July, 1876, and that the said James Heaton either destroyed or pocketed the original order of the Court and rule for contempt in said cause.

(Signed) S. H. MANNING,
Sheriff.

Sworn to and subscribed July 5th.

ALMAND A. McKOY,
Judge of 4th Judicial District of N. C.

Personally appeared before me W. H. Gerken, who makes oath that James Heaton did tear or destroy, or pocket the order and rule above described, saying he was clerk of the court.

W. H. GERKEN.

Sworn to and subscribed July 5th, 1876.

ALLMAND A. McKOY,
Judge Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina.

Upon these affidavits his Honor issued a bench warrant for the arrest of the defendant, authorizing Augustus H. Morris, Deputy Sheriff, to arrest him wherever he might be found within the State, and directing him to bring the defendant before his Honor on the 6th inst. (to day), or on any day as soon as the arrest should be made, unless the defendant entered into a justified bond in the sum of $10,000 conditioned to appear before his Honor within ten days after the arrest.

After Mr. Bishop was discharged the Court called Mr. Gerken to the stand, who stated under oath, that on Monday evening after the adjournment of Court, Mr. Heaton came to the court room and asked him how he was getting along; and that Mr. Heaton called his attention to the fact that the missing bill of indictment was in its place in the pigeon holes, and that he (Gerken) told the defendant (Heaton) he was then copying a rule against him to show cause why the missing paper had not been found.

We hear that Mr. Heaton came down on the Weldon train last evening and will, as stated, probably be in Court this morning.

REMARKS.

The statements of Sheriff Manning and Mr. Gerken coming without the solemn sanction of an oath would be almost impossible of belief, for it seems scarcely credible that an officer of the Court, sober and not of unsound mind, should thus deliberately set the court at defiance and thus contemptuously and contumeliously treat its most peremptory process. A rule upon the Clerk to show cause why a certain paper has not been kept on the files of the office passes into the hands of the Clerk and the Clerk tears it up or pockets it declaring as he does so that he is the Clerk of that Court and all record of the rule being made way with he thereupon departs the Court without leave or license and remaining absent utterly fails to obey its mandate. If these things can be, men may well ask themselves whether the Court has any rights the Clerk is bound to respect. Yet these are the facts, to which Sheriff Manning and Mr. Gerken solemnly swear.

Verily such audacity—audacity so audacious as to seem scarcely distinguishable from insanity—was never exhibited by a court officer in times of profound peace. When Kirk replied to Chief Justice Pearson's writs of *habeas corpus* that "those things are played out," he had arms in his hands, and stood amid his soldiery the representative, if not the possessor, of the entire executive power of the State. But Mr. Heaton is a mere civilian, representing, so far as it appears, no one save himself. It was not the "flippant speech of the rude soldier," Kirk, but the power he represented that "exhausted the judiciary" in 1870, as the Chief Justice of the State declared it to be, and in so declaring it made for himself, an immortality of infamy.

We shall await the next scene in this wonderful drama with interest, not, however, because we believe it possible for His Honor, Judge McKoy, to repeat the role of Chief Justice Pearson, but because we have some curiosity to see what the next step in this most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Clerk will be.

But we would not have our readers to suppose for a moment that we think the audacity of Mr. Heaton's conduct relieves it of a particle of its enormity. He has, if Sheriff Manning and Mr. Gerken are to be believed, wantonly, contemptuously and contumeliously set at open public defiance the most peremptory process of the Court of which he is an officer and deserves therefor the severest measure of punishment the law can inflict, for the reason that if such conduct be permitted, all respect for the Court will utterly cease wherever the fact shall be known. But these are not the days of the Holden-Kirk war. Nor have we upon the bench a Judge in whose hands the power of the Judiciary is likely to become exhausted. The times have changed and our judges have changed with them and for the better, too.

THE REGATTA ON WRIGHTSVILLE SOUND.

Third Annual Race of the Carolina Yacht Club—The First Race of the Season—Beautiful Day—Wrightsville, Shady Point and Greensville Alive with Excitement—the Ripple, Rosa and Lizzie the Victorious Yachts—The Prizes—Centennial Fourth of July, etc., etc.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Agreeable to promise that, should we hear or see a *sound* item, we would tickle our imagination and communicate the same, we doff our coat and proceed in due and timely form.

There is no doubt but that the imagination (as many Fourth of July seekers think) has much to do with our lives, and occasionally permitting it to roam at large, selecting all the flowers of the fairy land and wreathing them into fantastic shapes, often interest and delight the most fastidious. We will not deal with fiction, however, for from our present standpoint, Money Island, we have ample view to see the waves of the broad Atlantic and behold him tossing their foaming crests under the lash of the stiff-blowing breeze.

"The bride-groom sea is toying with the shore—
His wedded bride;
And in the fullness of his marriage joy
He decorates her towering brow with shells,
Retires a pace to see how fair she looks,
Then, proud, runs up to kiss her"—

and, at the time, view our noble little band, the regatta fraternity, with their yachts moored at the metropolis of the banks, "whose frescoed ceilings and architectural magnificence" proudly smile upon the gathered multitude. We listen to the cherry ocean echoes whose salutes fall upon the surf bound banks. All hail to this our centennial race, this our gala day and our regatta fraternity.

The past few hot and ferved days of June, by the aid of old Jupiters chariot in freaks and antics of electric fluild, assisted by the countless number of "dew drops" has left a coolness in the strong southwest breeze that rustles with the leaves and bows on the marshy plains, the waving grass in the sound, and makes the sparkle of the blue water refreshing to behold.

Although the clouds on this Fourth of July centennial year at noon were tinged by the rising sun, indicating rain, yet

"O'er the sky
The silvery haze of summer drawn"

and stiffness in the bright noon air, in which every object then stood out clean, silenced all their threatening aspects, leaving old Sol to display his brilliancy on this all important occasion; where all who are so happy as to see and applaud the exertions of the day.

But hark! the ceasless hum of the locust, the chirp of the grasshopper and silence of the birds, yea, even the listless cattle have ceased to feed on the marshy sound of Wrightsville plains, for all who "have eyes to see or ears to hear" have turned attention to the "metropolis of the banks" to learn the cause why so many white-winged forms and such general commotion. All is soon explained; the stentorian voice of one of the judges is heard in *admiral* style. The judges were Colonel Donald McRae, W. H. Bernard and James McD French, who with truth and reason free, and honest hearts did see that the rules and laws were properly administered at this, our third annual race of the Carolina yacht club.

Three years ago to-day but seven (7) yachts, in wretched condition as to size and build, were numbered in the fleet, in fact, during the first racing season of the club, there were but two in the fleet that were actually in first class order, while to-day the boats that have entered to combat for the three prizes, are all of first class, and for speed in sailing, will compare favorably with any yacht club in the country. It is a matter of congratulation to the Carolina regatta fraternity for the manner in which they have thus, in so few years, accomplished so much. Much could be said of the two new Wilmington yachts, the Frolic and Lizzie, whose plans were drawn and executed under the hands of Wilmington gentlemen making *Chef D'Dveovre* of art, that will challenge the skill of any sea board community.

At ten minutes after four o'clock the order was given to start when the yachts left their mooring in the following order, and number of minutes or seconds after each other, according to their length, and carrying on their sails the number by which they are known when they entered the club:

No. 3—Bessie Lee—Sailed by O. A. Wiggins, time 4:10

No. 19—Spray—Sailed by E. S. Latimer, time 15 seconds.

No. 7—Fannie—Sailed by I. B. Grainger, time 42 seconds.

No. 22—Rosa—Sailed by J. W. Cazaux, time 53 seconds.

No 23—Lizzie—Sailed by John J. Fowler, time 7 seconds.

No 10—Qui Vive—Sailed by W. A. Wright, Jr., time 25 seconds.

No. 13—Carolina—Sailed by Ed. Kidder, time 40 seconds.

No. 20—Ripple—Sailed by Norwood Giles, time 17 seconds.

The Empie and Marion did not arrive in time to enter the race The Frolic having met with serious disaster over from Mansonboro to Wrightsville, did not report damage in time to enter.

The first buoy was rounded in the order in which all the yachts left their mooring. Before reaching the second buoy the Spray had capsized and the Bessie Lee withdrawn

Coming up the Banks channel after the second buoy had been rounded, the yachts were as follows: Ripple, Rosa, Fannie, Lizzie, Qui Vive, Carolina. On rounding the second buoy near the inlet the Carolina nearly filled with water and withdrew from the race. The Fannie mistayed on rounding the first buoy and lost at least two minutes in time. The Rosa had to heave to and bail on the port tack while going down on the first round. The Qui Vive withdrew from the race on the second round. The Ripple did very fine sailing. The Lizzie was *fowled* by the Fannie and greatly delayed, and although the Fannie came in third best, she having violated the laws of the club, lost the prize. The course of eight miles long having been sailed, with but the slight accidents happening to the crafts which we have mentioned, each sailed up to the starting point in the following order and time:

Ripple	5:50.
Rosa	6:02.
Fannie	6:05.
Lizzie	6:10.

The honored flag, until the next race, will be carried at the masthead of the Ripple.

The prizes offered, three in number, were then awarded.

To the Ripple was awarded the first prize, a handsome silver pitcher, she having sailed the course in 1 hour and 37 minutes.

To the Rosa was awarded the second prize, a beautiful silver butter dish. The prize was received by Judge A. A. McKoy (in behalf of Mr. Cazaux, the owner of the Rosa,) with becoming modesty and grace.

To the Lizzie was awarded an elegant silver goblet, for reasons stated above, and was received by Mr. Peck in his own terse way, which was listened to and applauded.

The prize awarded to the Ripple was received by Dr. G. W. Thomas, ever ready with the brilliant wit and humor in receiving the prize, in behalf of Mr. Giles of the Ripple, gave us a most sparkling little speech, replete with all the elements of a post prandian orator.

Like all happy events after a successful contest so was this day's enjoyment to end—where the old and young, the gay and happy—members and not members of the Regatta Club, could add another reminiscence in the history of pleasant events of the day. In this centennial year there has been just completed a pleasant resort on the Masonboro beach a large commodious one story wooden building about 30x40—'tis here they met, and met after the race, met with smiling faces and beautiful rosy cheeks to enjoy the compliments of the day either in social dance or a tete-a-tete upon the ocean beach. And as the bright and beautiful forms tripped along so lightly and gracefully by the light of the silvery moon, methought they be sylphs who had but left the aerial region and sprites from the realms of old Neptune who had come on an excursion to captivate some of the hirsute ogres. Strolling along the beach on a moonlight eve, or walking in the waters of the inlet, is of rare and perfect enjoyment when we can see the reflected images of the evening stars play "hide and seek" upon the rolling waves (or shall we say *walking* waves?)

But such lovely scenes must have their end—scenes of wonder and scenes of admiration—for as the silvery moon began to seek her western couch the god of morning, Phœnix-like, peeps aloft from his eastern throne, and, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew, rises above the broken waves, giving a smiling good-morning, with *only* a summer current to waft us all to our respective homes—

In mem ry never to be forgot:
The Fourth of July race and the Centennial hop.

MAC.

The Fourth—How the Day was Observed.

The first hundred years of the existence of the American Republic has passed into history. How nearly the Republic as it exists to-day is like that which existed at the ratification of the Federal constitution is a question for the consideration of every one who is acquainted with its early history, and has the capacity to comprehend the present position it occupies at home and in the family of nations. It would be no part of our purpose to make the comparison were we competent. Nor have we anything to do, as chroniclers of passing events of the day, with the glowing patriotism which warmed the hearts of our Revolutionary sires upon every recurrence of the anniversary day on which the little band of patriots who, as the representatives of the thirteen feeble colonies, declared those colonies to be free and independent States. That has been the theme of the Fourth of July orator once a year for ninety-nine years. Neither is it incumbent upon us to speak of the prolonged and terrible conflict which came near resulting in the establishment of a Southern confederacy. These years of war, diplomacy, and statesmanship, together with their fields of carnage and glory, their stories of hardship and suffering, their tales of oppression and distress which resulted to the people of the South on the defeat of the Southern arms. All these have likewise passed away and are subjects for the historian's pen. The Constitution of 1789 was ratified in Congress by the Representatives of the original thirteen States. The same constitution, in letter, together with the amendments which were the creatures of the late conflict, is to-day the constitution of thirty-eight States and nine territories. All over the land the people of these thirty eight States and nine territories have had the satisfaction of hailing the one hundreth anniversary of the nation's birth.

The people of the Cape Fear section engaged in no united demonstration on the day, but it observed generally in a quiet way, as their fancies or pleasure suggested. On the battle ground of Moore's Creek there was a large assemblage who entered into the spirit of the centennial year. A full account of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in these columns. On the several Sounds a great number of the citizens of Wilmington found themselves, whither they had gone to enjoy the quiet of the sea-side, or to witness the annual Fourth of July regatta—a full report of which will likewise be found in this paper. Three steamers took a large number of citizens to the mouth of the river. The Douglass took a party to fish at sea on the Blackfish grounds. The Underhill landed her passengers at Smithville, whilst the Gov. Worth took some three hundred or more passengers under the auspices of the

ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREWS'

Athletic Club, to Smithville and to Bald Head. Seldom has this steamer borne upon her decks a livelier or more happy party. The arrangements for the enjoyment of all were full and complete, and there was no disposition manifested to show a want of appreciation of the pleasures of the hour. *Carpe diem* was the motto of each and every one. Music, dancing, lunch, ice cream and ice water with an occasional stick in it, was the order of the day while the steamer was in motion While at Smithville it was dancing in the Academy, and while at Bald Head it was bathing in the surf or strolling on the beach. One of the principal attractions at Smithville was a racing contest between four of the light and fleet pilot boats for which Smithville is noted, for two prizes, the first being a pair of bracelets valued at $10, and the second a pair of sleeve buttons valued at $5.

The boats and their crews, which entered the race are as follows:

Capt. Kit Morse's boat, rowed by Pepper, Weeks, Newton and Julius Newtan.

Capt. Jacob Thompson's boat, rowed by Thompson, Polly, Davis and Benson.

Capt. Rankin Craig's boat, rowed by Craig, Melvin Craig, Chesley Craig and Atkins.

Capt. George Piver's boat, rowed by Jeff Piver, Wm. Haskins, Jim Owens and Jim Williams.

The Judges were Messrs. H. C. Cassidey and Joseph Piver.

Capt. Morse's boat won the first prize and Capt, Piver's the second, which were presented to the fortunate winners in one of the saloons of the Worth, under the pleasing influences of appropriate speeches and *conditments*, the presentation speeches being made by Mr. G eaves.

The steamer returned to the city at sun down, every one feeling that it had been a day of unalloyed enjoyment. Thanks to the Athletic Club. Long may it live.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL. Look at our reduced rates. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine given for the largest number of subscribers.

Pamlico County.

Col. Kenan and Major Engelhard of our State ticket, and Messrs. Clark of Newbern, and Shepherd of Washington, addressed the people of Pamlico at Stonewall on the 4th. Every township in the county was represented, besides many persons from Craven and Beaufort counties, made one of the largest political gathering ever assembled in North Carolina. The enthusiasm of the people is unbounded and shouts for Tilden, Vance and victory rent the air.

Major Engelhard and Mr. Clark paid handsome tributes to Hon. J. J. Yeates, who was unanimously recommended for nomination.

Put down Pamlico two hundred and fifty majority.

MOORE'S CREEK.

Moore's Creek, Pender county, N. C., July 4th, 1876.

Send in your advertisements to the JOURNAL. Our rates of advertising are lower than ever before. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine given for the largest number of subscribers.

Roll On the Ball.

The Democrats of Smithville have organized a Tilden and Vance club, with a membership of thirty members to start with. Dr. W. G. Curtis is chairman and Mr. Philip Priolean is secretary. The club meets again on next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when the committee appointed for the purpose will report a constitution and by-laws.

The JOURNAL has lowered its rates of subscription and advertising to meet the emergency of the times. Send in your names, your money and your *ads*. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine given for the largest number of subscribers.

For the Journal.

The Fourth at Moore's Creek.

The centennial fourth of July celebration at Moore's Creek was in all respects a grand success. In numbers, in the speeches delivered, in the heartiness which all present manifested in this genuine old-fashioned fourth of July tribute to the memory, services and sacrifices of our Revolutionary forefathers there was more than a fulfilment of the hopes and expectations of the most sanguine friends of this purely patriotic demonstration. It was good to be here on this proud American day. It was truly refreshing and elevating to every true American present. Early in the day the crowds began to assemble upon the old battle-ground. There was much of the manhood, beauty, wealth and patriotism of every township in Pender on hand to welcome the large numbers from Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick and other counties who came to join in with the patriotic sons and daughters of Pender at the sacred spot where the monument stands. One feeling alone animated all hearts, that of devotion to our country and our whole country. If the spirits of good men who have departed ever revisit the earth it seems that the spirit of the noble Washington was this day hovering over this hallowed spot and these animating scenes, mingling with the inspirations of this centennial occasion and with the patriotic incense which seemed to arise from the illustrious battle ground on which we stood. Pender turned out to-day in her youthful vigor and manhood in verification of the truth that the feeling of cordiality on the South towards the North is almost universal. It is to be regretted that the bitter and bloody shirt men of the North who have not been reconstructed were not here to learn lessons of duty and of patriotism, and to see that not one word of politics was mentioned, not a syllable uttered that was partisan or sectional, not an expression made but of love for constitutional liberty, for devotion to the constitution, principles of our forefathers, and the flag of the Republic. It was doubtless demonstrated all over this Southern land to-day, as we all here know, that there are largely more malignant and blood-thirsty men at the North who are unreconstructed than at the South. This celebration, in its getting-up, appointments and management, was strictly non-partisan and non-sectional, and was under the direction of men who are not in the habit of failing in their undertakings. Still not a negro was on the ground. They preferred an attendance upon the negro oratory of the two radical meetings held to-day at Long Creek and Point Caswell. It was the blood of white men who achieved the glorious victory here in the Revolution and it is the same blood of their descendants and like patriots who celebrated the centennial Fourth of July here to-day.

The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock with a fervent and patriotic prayer by that talented and rising young minister of the Presbyterian church, Rev. James S. Black. This was followed by a clear and emphatic reading of the Declaration of American Independence by that promising and popular son of Pender, Mr. Quincy Bell. Then came the reading of the paper of the historian of the occasion, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, who had been selected to present a historical sketch of Pender county. The author will yield to a general request of those present in allowing it to be published. A copy will also be filed in the Clerk's office of Pender Court and with the Librarian of Congress, as requested in the general act of the two Houses of Congress last spring. Then came the oration of the regular orator of the day, Mr. Bruce Williams. It was a very fine effort, well delivered and well received. He showed himself familiar with our form of government, traced rapidly its history, the trials and struggles of our forefathers, and the necessity for like patriotism and sacrifices now in order to perpetuate our form of government and the priceless boon of freedom and constitutional liberty. It was an eloquent and patriotic address, and has added to the reputation of the author.

Hon. Edward Cantwell, the other invited speaker, excelled himself on this occasion. The old fires of patriotism and eloquence burned within him and stirred the admiring crowd as, with noble thoughts, elevated patriotism and massive eloqence, he delivered one of the most masterly addresses that fell from lips of orator or patriot to day anywhere throughout this broad land. His glowing tribute to the American character and to the country, and to Southern heroism in the late war, made a deep impression. The writer has listened to Judge Cantwell in efforts that would do credit to the Senate of the United States, but this magnificent oration eclipsed them all. It was because his heart and intellect were free from that incubus of radicalism which has cramped and dwarfed him. The negroes of Pender have to-day heaped abuse on him; but let him continue to unload and to free himself from this embarrassing incubus, and to come back into the ranks of the Democracy, where he belongs.

Prompt action was taken for securing the bat le ground from dilapidation and for improving the monument. To this end the matter was placed in the hands of the ladies, and a "Ladies' Monumental Moore's Creek Association" formed, with that patriotic, benevolent and noble-hearted lady, Mrs. James Garrison of Pender, president. Full powers were given her to make her own appointments and to carry on this good work. As the ladies of Massachusetts finished the Bunker Hill monument at the instance of the great Daniel Webster, so let this public-spirited lady and the ladies of Pender, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and other counties now carry forward, upon this call of the large and patriotic crowd assembled here to-day, this enterprize, the offspring of Pender county patriotism.

At night there was a continuation of these centennial festivites in the shape of a magnificent ball in the hall of the Masonic Academy at Lillington, a few miles from the monument, under the direction of the ball managers, Messrs. John A. Jones, Junius Mallard, Grattan Williams, Jno. Montague and L. P. Bell. Much enjoyment was afforded to the representatives of much of the beauty and chivalry of Pender, Sampson, Duplin and other counties. Dancing, and music from a fine band, was commenced at 8 o'clock this evening, and no doubt will continue with animation till sunrise in the morning.

MOORE'S CREEK.

Moore's Creek, Pender county, N. C., July 4th, 1876.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for the Summer and Autumn of 1876.

Asheville, 6th Sunday after Trinity,	July	23
Murphy, 8th Sunday after Trinity,	August	6
Franklin,	"	9
Webster,	"	11
Wayneville, 9th Sunday after Trinity,	"	13
Leicester,	"	17
Calvary Church, Henderson county, 10th Sunday after Trinity,	"	20
Hendersonville,	"	22
Brevard, St. Bartholomew's Day,	"	24
St. Paul's in the Valley,	"	25
Flat Rock, 11th Sunday after Trinity,	"	27
Glencoe,	"	29
Beaver Dam and Asheville Chapel, 12th Sunday after Trinity,	Sept.	3
St. Andrews',	"	5
Rutherfordton, 13th Sunday after Trinity,	"	10
Shelby,	"	12
Lincolton,	"	14
High Shoals,	"	15
Charlotte, 14th Sunday after Trinity,	"	17
St. James', Iredell county,	"	19
Monroe, St. Matthew's Day,	"	21
Wadesboro, 15th Sunday after Trinity,	"	24

[From the Orphan's Friend.]

How Children are Admitted to the Orphan Asylum.

Very often the superintendent hunts up poor and promising orphans and informs them of the advantages offered at the orphan houses, and induces them to return with him. Generally it is best that he should see them before they start. When this is impracticable, a formal application should be made by some friend. Here is one in proper form:

EDENTON, N. C., June 2, 1876.

This is to certify that Susan N. Bradshaw is an orphan, without estate, sound in body and mind, and ten years of age. Her father died in 1873; her mother in 1867. I, being her aunt, hereby make application for her admission into the Asylum at Oxford. I also relinquish and convey to the officers of the Asylum the management and control of the said orphan for four years, in order that she may be trained and educated according to the regulations prescribed by the Grend Lodge of North Carolina. MARTHA SCOTT.

Approved by John Thompson, W. M. of Unanimity Lodge, No. 7.

The application should be sent to the superintendent and he will either go for the children or provide for their transportation. In no case should a community take up a collection to send a man with the children, nor send the children before the superintendent has been consulted.

How They Changed the Name.

When Beecher went to the centennial last week, he met an old friend from Oregon, and the following colloquy ensued:

"How do you do, Mr. Commissioner? This is Mr. Durfur, of Oregon, is it not?

"Yes," replied Durfer. "Oh, yes, and this is Mr. Beecher?"

"I am glad to meet you again," answered Mr. Beecher. "You see I take a great interest in your State of Oregon; I believe they did me the honor to name one of their townships Beech Town."

"Oh, yes, I believe they did," responded Durfur, "but you see, Mr. Beecher, they have changed the name of the town since then."

"What!" ejaculated Mr. Beecher, looking rather surprised. "You astonish me; I never heard of that before. To what name, pray, did they change it?"

"Well, Mr. Beecher, you see they call it 'Elizabeth' now."

The Plymouth pastor became interested in another subject.

THE WAR CLOUD BURSTS.

War Declared Between Turkey and the Provinces—The Declaration of War—Insurgent Troops Cross the Frontier—Slight Skirmishing—Austria Aiding Turkey—Horrible Excesses—A Priest Crucified.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3—The report that the Servians and Montenegrins have crossed the frontier is confirmed.

PARIS, July 3—The Journal des Debats publishes a special from Belgrade which says that Austria has notified Servia that she will not place any obstacles in the way of Turkish troops reaching the Servian frontier by way of the Danube.

CONSTAOTINOPLE, July 2—A letter from Prince Milan was delivered to the Grand Vizier on Thursday last demanding the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Servia under the Suzerainty of the Porte.

Negotiations between the Prince of Montenegro and the Porte for an arrangement on the basis of cession of territory have failed.

Both Servians and Montenegrins are ready to cross the frontier, and war is imminent.

The Ottoman gunboats are ascending the river Danube beyond the Turkish banks.

RAGUSA, July 3.—Bosnia has notified the powers that unless they declare the Danube neutral and prevent the Turks using it for military operations, Bosnia will obstruct it with torpedoes. It is stated that Prince Milan has arrived at Alexinatz. Servia has suspended the foreign telegraphic service.

LONDON, July 3.—The Standard's Constantinople special says the Servians and Montenegrins have entered the Turkish territory. A declaration of war has been duly lodged at Vienna. Changes in the Turkish ministry unfavorable to the reformer are imminent. The state of siege recently proclaimed in Servia has been countermanded, but the exportation of grain, victuals and arms is forbidden. The Servians only admit correspondents. The Times this morning has a special telegram from Cettinje, dated Sunday, containing the following important details: "Montenegro sent to-day her declaration of war to Turkey. The declaration contains a summary of her grievances against the Porte, particularly the blockade of the Southern frontier, the Porte's evidently hostile intention towards Montenegro and the impossibility of reforms in Herzegovina. The people received the proclamation with great enthusiasm. The Prince started on Sunday morning for Herzegovina by way of Gabova. His staff and guards accompanied him."

A dispatch to the Daily News, from Belgrade, says: "It is reported that the Pasha, in command at Widden, has seized 500 of the principal inhabitants and threatens to execute them if the district rises. It is said that the Turks are hanging teachers and professors everywhere. It is reported that a priest has been crucified near Philippolis." A Vienna dispatch to the same paper says: "It is reported that Roumania has refused to co-operate with Servia." A telegram from Pesth says many of the inhabitants of Belgrade have fled into Hungary because the Turks threaten to bombard the city. It is reported that the Servians have attacked a Turkish fort near Supvatz.

A Reuter telegram from Belgrade says the Servian army yesterday commenced reconnoitering the Southeast frontier and is repor ed to have occupied some important strategical positions on Turkish territory. A slight skirmish occurred without result. The Times' edition has the following from Vienna: "Official intelligence from Belgrade says the Servians yesterday crossed the frontier at three points. The places are not mentioned, but from the position of their forces it may be presumed that the points are Alexinatz, Lisitze and some point on the Drina. Simultaneously Baron Rodech, Governor of Dalmatia telegraphs that "the Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovinia yesterday."

SERVIANS SANGUINE OF SUCCESS—A TURKISH VICTORY—LOSS OVER TWO THOUSAND.

VIENNA, July 3—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that the Turks are hastily fortifying Zerajeoo. Officials belonging to all branches of the public service accompany the Servian army into Bosnia with the view of organizing civil administration there.

LONDON, July 3—Midnight—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Widden reports that the Turks have captured some Servian entrenchments near Znoicar, and that the Servians fled losing 2,000 killed and wounded and prisoners.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5—Noon—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by Tilden were seven from as many ex-Governors of South Carolina. Ex-Senator Casserly of California also telegraphs Tilden with the assurance of his support. A Jewish rabbi in his telegram recalls with thanks a contribution which Tilden made some years ago to the Mount Sinai hospital. The letter carriers use bushel baskets in bringing Governor Tilden's mail and there are relays of telegraph boys.

The President has requested Commissioner Pratt to remove special agents Major Clarke at San Francisco and Ferdinand Myer, supervisor of internal revenue at St. Louis. The friends of Mr. Pratt hope that Mr. Morrill, when he comes to be Secretary of the Treasury, will restrain the President from interfering with Pratt, otherwise he must retire. Pratt's retirement will have a disastrous effect on the republican cause in Indiana. Senator Sargent of California is said to be the main cause of the Presidents hostility to Yaryan and Clarke. Northern republican members of Congress, whose districts are at all close, deprecate any use of troops South, or the talk of it.

The House is discussing the Geneva award matter.

The Senate passed a number of private bills.

Morrill, it is thought, will accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Cadwallader, the acting Secretary of State, presented Mr. Schlozer, the German minister, to the President for the purpose of delivering an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Schlozer, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by His Majesty to deliver upon the 4th of July to the President in person an autograph letter of congratulation upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary, and wished to add his personal good wishes for the United States. The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of His Majesty, and that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated and that the letter should be properly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

"William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia," &c., &c., &c., "to the President of the United States of America: Great and good friend—It has been vouchsafed to you to celebrate the centennial festival of the day upon which the great republic over which you preside entered the rank of independent nations. The purposes of its founders have, by a wise application of the teachings of the history of the foundation of nations and with insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without a parallel. To congratulate you and the American people upon the occasion, affords me so much the greater pleasure, because since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor of glorious memory, King Frederick II, who now rests with God, concluded with the United States. Undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America, and has been developed and strengthened by the ever increasing importance of their mutual relations and by an intercourse becoming more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States and the two countries may continue to increase is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept the renewed assurance of my unqualified esteem.

(Signed) WILLIAM,
(Countersigned) VON BISMARCK.
BERLIN, June 9, 1876.

WASHINGTON, July 5—Night—SENATE—Appropriate centennial resolutions were passed unanimously.

The report of the conference committee on the post office appropriation bill was adopted.

The resolution paying Pinchback per diem and mileage was resumed. An amendment allowing the same allowance to Francis W. Sykes of Alabama was agreed to, and the resolution passed. The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock.

HOUSE—The Senate amendments to the bill punishing the mailing of obscene literature was agreed to, and goes to the President.

The resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of the Interior what Indian trust funds had been invested in other than United States securities was adopted.

Holman reported the post office bill as agreed upon in the committee of conference. Concerning questions regarding county papers, Holman said that it did not affect them at all. They would still circulate free of postage within the counties. He congratulated the people that the first appropriation

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The party and the country owe the St. Louis Convention a deep debt of gratitude. The man who cannot give his support to the candidates of the Democratic party and to the platform upon which they stand is indeed hard to please. Unlike their opponents, the Radical candidates, it needs no lengthened biographies to tell the people what manner of men SAMUEL J. TILDEN and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS are, for they are already known, well known throughout the length and breadth of the land as true patriots and experienced statesmen. No one is forced to ask who is TILDEN or who is HENDRICKS; nor have we any fear lest some musty, half-forgotten record shall be brought to light against either of the gentlemen who have just been so highly honored by our party. Their lives can be subjected to no severer scrutiny than they have already time and time again undergone without spot or blemish being found.

Nor is there any doubt where they stand. The declaration of principles enunciated at St. Louis give forth no uncertain sound. Bold, aggressive and truthful, the platform of the Democratic party to-day defines, perhaps more sharply the issues between it and its antagonist than was ever done by any party in any country before. No man need be in doubt which to choose, if he only he knows whether he prefers a constitutional government, conducted impartially, honestly and economically, to one reeking with corruption, debauched by personal favoritism and paralyzed by incompetency and imbecility in its administration. But it is not only for the principles of the platform, nor for the character of the candidates that the action of the St. Louis Convention is to be commended. The soundest discretion in other respects was manifest from the beginning to the end, bringing about a most happy issue out of all conflict, whether of principles, of persons, or of sections.

To insure success of the party it was necessary to satisfy the East and yet not to dissatisfy the West, and the nomination of Tilden of New York and of Hendricks of Indiana accomplished that seemingly difficult task. It was necessary while seeking the support of hard money men, not to drive off soft money men. How well this was done, the overwhelming vote by which the money plank in the platform was endorsed plainly shows. The task of retaining the allegiance of disappointed aspirants when such men as Tilden and Hendricks and Bayard and Parker were contending in generous rivalry was no difficult one. When Tilden was nominated there were none to be found but Tilden men, and when choice of the party for the Vice Presidency was expressed, it was found that not a dissenting voice was heard against Hendricks.

We are satisfied. We are more than satisfied. We are delighted. With such a ticket and such a platform and with such an enemy, if we cannot win the victory we may never again hope for success. The platform means fight and the candidates mean fight and fight means victory. Aggressive campaigning, bold and defiant, is now before us. But the task before us is no child's play; it is work, and work for full grown men too. A party with a good platform and good nominees is like a farmer with his crop well planted. Much has been done, and well done, but not all. Let us all now go work, work steadily, intelligently, and with a common plan, as that in November we may gather a plenteous harvest of good government.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

In election for President of the United States it is not always the candidate who gets the majority of the popular vote who is declared elected. The intervention of the electoral college system sometimes operates to give the election to the man who receives less than a majority of the votes of the people. This has happened four times in the last forty years, as the subjoined table shows:

	Popular.	Electoral.
1836		
Martin Van Buren.	761,559	170
All others	736,656	124
1840		
W. H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
Martin Van Buren.	1,128,702	60
1844		
James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
All others	1,351,362	105
1848		
Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
All others	1,411,807	127
1852		
Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
All others	1,542,403	42
1856		
James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
All others	2,215,798	122
1860		
Abraham Lincoln.	1,866,352	180
All others	2,910,501	124
1864		
Abraham Lincoln.	2,216,067	213
All others	1,808,725	21
1868		
Ulysses S. Grant.	3,596,367	214
Horatio Seymour.	2,709,613	80
1872		
Ulysses S. Grant.	3,586,578	300
All others	2,890,756	74

By this it will be seen that Presidents Polk, Taylor and Buchanan and Lincoln were all elected while receiving less than a majority of the whole vote. Buchanan, for instance, in a minority of four hundred thousand on the popular vote, yet had a majority of fifty-two in the electoral college. This results from the fact that the smaller States have an advantage in the electoral college over the more populous ones. For instance, Nevada, with only 40,000 inhabitants, the same number as Delaware with 125,000 inhabitants. This will appear from a close inspection of the census returns from the various States. The twenty-eight smallest States—with a population of 17,564,778 out of 38,555,983 for the whole Union—have 192 electoral votes, a considerable number beyond the required majority. Then, again, in case of a failure of the people to elect, the House is required to do the work; but as each State is entitled to one vote only, no matter how large or how small it be, and as a majority of the States thus elect, it becomes possible for the less to be superior to the greater, or for the representatives of eight millions of the people to give a President to the whole thirty-eight millions!

THE NEW ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Senate on Friday of last week took up and passed Senator Edmunds' bill, supplementary to the Enforcement act. The bill passed by a party vote, and the House will not take it up this session unless the appropriation bills are favorably disposed of. It provides that where the laws of any State or Territory require an act to be done as a prerequisite qualification to vote, every officer charged with the duty of furnishing an opportunity to become so qualified shall furnish to all the same and equal opportunity, without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. Any officer refusing or knowingly omitting to carry out this law forfeits $500 to the person aggrieved, and is also liable to a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, Section two provides that if any person or official shall deny the right to vote to any citizen so entitled, for the same reason as above mentioned, or shall fail to allow and furnish him a fair opportunity, said official is liable to a fine of not more than $1,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding two years. Section three provides that if any citizen offers to perform the preliminary act required by the law of any State to become a voter, and fails on account of the wrongful act or omission of any officer having charge of such matters, such omissions being on account of the applicant's race, or color, the offer of the citizen to qualify himself shall be held to be a performance of the same, and any Judge refusing to receive and duly count his vote when offered, accompanied by an affidavit reciting the fact of his not being permitted to qualify when entitled, shall be fined not less than $500 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, besides forfeiting $500 to the person aggrieved. Section four provides that if any person by force, bribery or intimidation shall hinder or delay any citizen from qualifying himself or from voting, or shall combine with others to do so, on account of race or color, he shall be subjected to the same penalties as in the preceding section. Section five provides that if any one shall prevent, control, intimidate, or attempt to intimidate, any person having the right of suffrage from exercising it on account of race or color, or by bribery, force, intimidation or by threats of depriving such person of employment, or ejecting such person from house or lands, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to him, every such person shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided for misdemeanors in the other sections.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The various States are to be classified, politically, into three divisions; first "Democratic," containing the States which have given Democratic majorities in elections in which the largest vote ever cast in the State was polled; second, "Anti-Administration," being States which have voted against the Administration on test occasions; third. "Administration," or States which have never faltered in their allegiance to Grantism. The following table is arranged on this system of classification:

Democratic		*Anti-Administration.*	
Alabama	10	Illinois	21
Arkansas	6	Indiana	15
California	6	Massachusetts	13
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	Ohio	22
Delaware	3	Oregon	3
Georgia	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kentucky	12	Wisconsin	10
Louisiana	8		
Maryland	8	Total	118
Mississippi	8	*Administration*	
Missouri	15	Iowa	11
Nevada	3	Florida	4
New Jersey	9	Kansas	5
New York	35	Maine	7
N. Carolina	10	Michigan	11
Tennessee	12	Minnesota	5
Texas	8	Nebraska	3
Virginia	11	Rhode Island	4
West Virginia	5	South Carolina	7
		Vermont	5
Total	189	Total	62

Democratic States	189
Anti-Administration States	118
Administration "	62
Total	369
Necessary to an election	185

Of these States, Ohio is conceded to the Republicans, and Florida and Oregon to the Democrats. The Democracy, therefore, have the prospect of polling 196 electoral votes, or 11 more than is necessary to elect.

With Governor HENDRICKS as our candidate for Vice President and UNCLE JIMMY WILLIAMS as our candidate for Governor in that State, Indiana need no longer be considered doubtful.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether will certainly carry us through. The skies are very bright just now for the Democracy.

GENERAL COX.

The Charlotte *Democrat* expresses the general feeling when it says:

"We are pleased to know that Gen. W. R. Cox, who was defeated for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, by a very small majority, has consented to act as Chairman of the State Executive Committee. For the past four years he has devoted himself to the work of promoting the success of the Democratic party, and we know that all the members of that party will appreciate the patriotic motive which induces him to continue to fill the laborious position of Chairman of the State Executive Committee."

Gen. Cox, as the Asheville *Citizen* truly says, is a worthy man, and his valuable services are appreciated by the Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina. Doubtless he has worked without reference to rewards, which fact increases the respect and esteem due to him, and makes it reasonably sure that he will yet be very highly honored by the people of the State.

COL. BOB. INGERSOLL of Peoria, Illinois, "the eloquent infidel" who nominated Blaine at Cincinnati, officiated recently, at the funeral of his father-in-law. After finishing up Blaine at Cincinnati "the eloquent infidel" disposed of his deceased father-in-law with a few brief remarks as follows:

"Without assurance and without fear we give him back, as it were to Nature, the source and mother of us all. With morn, with noon, with night, with changing clouds and changeless stars—with grass, with trees and birds, with leaf and bud, with flower and blossoming vine, with all the sweet influences of nature, we leave our dead."

And he left him.

[From the New York Express.]

WHAT HAS THE HOUSE DONE?

This is a fair question and deserves a fair answer. "Nothing," is the answer if you read the Republican papers. "Worse than nothing," if you read some of the so-called independent journals, but the facts are the action of the House, while it has exposed unexpected and an hitherto unheard of amount of corruption, has also laid the foundations for an immense saving in taxes. While the revenue has fallen off $11,000,000 in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, the fact that there was a Democratic House, and the persistent efforts of this majority in the House to save money and taxes, has resulted in making the income of the government equal to its expenses, and paved the way for a far better result the coming fiscal year than the past. But we are asked to make specifications as to the retrenchment and reform policy, and conduct of the House, and we give them with pleasure:

The present House of Representatives has done more real work during the past six months than all the Congresses for the past twenty years, and if it could have the support of the Senate it would make the present Congress an immense blessing to the people. Just here now are some of the results of this good work in detail, which we condense from the Baltimore *Gazette:*

First. It has not elected a speaker like Schuyler Colfax, who used his high office to enrich himself. It has not elected a speaker like James G. Blaine, who used his position to influence legislation in favor of railroad subsidies; who act das the agent of a fire-arms company; who sold rulings and legislation for so much cash down in the shape of railroad bonds.

Second. Since it met last December it has not been devising ways and means, day after day, to get money out of the treasury. On the contrary it has cut down the extravagant estimates of the departments, and if the Senate will pass its bills has reduced the running expenses of the government nearly forty millions of dollars per annum. Instead of making pisces for the creatures of the administration, it has abolished every office that was not absolutely necessary.

Third. It has not legislated a freedman's bank into existence and placed it in the power of a lot of men to steal the savings of the poor colored men of the South amounting to millions of dollars. On the contrary, it has taken the robbers and swindlers who did that infamous work by the throat, exposed their rascality and directed the officers of the government to send their names before the grand juries.

Fourth. It has gone into President Grant's Cabinet and dragged out of it one of his trusted advisers, who abused his high place; who robbed the dead veterans of the war; who aided in cheating the living soldiers on the plains; who demanded money for every appointment he made, and brought him to trial for his many crimes!

Fifth. It has shown how the funds of the so called departments of justice have been used for the purpose of controlling elections in the South and in the North; how the President put his hand into the public treasury and took out money to aid in his own re-election. It has exposed the villainy of Williams, the rascality of Davenport, and the general corruption of that entire branch of the public service.

Sixth. It has stretched its hand across the water to London and saved the honor of the country by collaring the minister and embassador extraordinary, who was using his influence as our representative to "bull" a worth less mining stock and rob the English people.

Seventh, It has shattered the District of Columbia ring into a thousand atoms; indicted Babcock for complicity with safe burglars; made Harrington a fugitive from justice, and exposed the rottenness and corruption of the present commissioners.

Eighth. It has instituted a rigid scrutiny into the management of the navy department, exposed the corrupt operations of the Cattells and other plunderers.

Ninth, It has laid bare the strawbid system in the post office department, and proved that the country had been annually robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars for carrying letters which were never written over routes that never had an existence.

Tenth. It has exposed the infamies of the Indian ring, shown the Indians are driven on the war path that army contractors may be enriched and the Treasury bled.

Eleventh. It has substituted silver for the wretched fractional currency as a step toward specie payments, matured a tariff bill which, if the Senate would agree to it, would do more to start our idle mills and furnaces and factories, and restore prosperity to all classes than any measure which could be devised. It has taken the control of our Indian affairs out of the hands of the thieves who had charge of them so long and placed them where they belong in the War Department. It has reorganized the army and closed a thousand avenues of fraud and corruption in every department.

COME HOME TO ROOST.

A special dispatch from Washington, dated June 26th, says:

Congress is laughing to-night at the discomfiture of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, at whose expense the Democratic side of the House to-day perpetrated a huge practical joke. In the Senate Sherman is one of the most ultra Republicans, and of course is one of the loudest mouthed in his denunciation of the economic legislation of the "ex-Confederate House." In 1858, however, he held more worthy sentiments, as will be seen by the following extract from a speech which he delivered on the floor of the House on the 27th of May of that year. Striking out the first word, the Democrats to-day adopted the rest *verbatim* in the form of a resolution, and to-night Sherman is fairly hoisted upon his own petard. The following is his opinion as a representative from Ohio in 1858:

SIR—Retrenchment and reform are now matters of imperative necessity. It is not a mere cry of demagogues, but a problem demanding attention and worthy of the highest ability of the representatives of the people. No party is fit to govern the country which cannot solve it. It is in vain to look to executive officers for reform. Their power and influence depend upon executive patronage, and while we grant they will squander. The Senate is, neither by the theory of our system nor by its composition, fitted for the task. The House alone has constitutional power to perfect a radical reform. The Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and that all bills for raising the revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. These provisions were designed to invest in this House the entire control over the public purse and the power of supply. This is invested in the House of Commons and has been jealously guarded by it.

This is equalled only by the appropriation by a Democratic Convention recently held in one of the Northwestern States of the following plank of the National Republican Convention of 1860.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

We like the way our friends in Georgia talk about the St. Louis nominees and the St. Louis platform. We need a strong, vigorous, active, aggressive campaign, if we would certainly win the victory, and that is just exactly what we will undoubtedly have under the lead of TILDEN. The whole programme is distinctly mapped out in the platform. Everybody understands at a glance that it means fight from beginning to end, a bold, square fight in which it is the purpose neither to give nor take quarter. We have the advantage and we must pursue it.

Our Georgia cotemporary, the Macon *Telegraph* sums up the whole matter as follows:

Nobody doubts what is coming if Tilden is placed at the head of the government by the votes of the people. Everybody knows *that* means a thorough public lustration. It means the exposure of fraud wherever found—it means a rigid retrenchment of the public expenses—systematic public economy—the end of swindling, junketing and frolicking and rolling in extravagance on the people's money—rigid accountability—reduced taxation—a government in the interests of the people and not of the officeholders—and it means these with a seriousness—vim—unalterable purpose, courage, resolution and persistence which accept no defeat, compromise or evasion, and which move straight on to their high purpose over political friend or foe. That is what the ticket of Tilden and Hendricks means. Nobody doubts it.

Then, as to the *kind of a campaign* it means, be assured it will be as sharp, direct and unsparing as the administration. It is going to be, so to speak, a fight *a l outrance*—at the point of the bayonet—with the naked steel. Don't doubt that the plunder-laden radicals will fight to the death for what they have won—for the hope of more—and above all to escape the overhauling the Tilden administration will apply to their records. They will put forth an effort which will shake every man's door stone, and the like of which has never been seen before. But this time the Democracy will not be *"under the hack."* They will meet the foe with a courage and ardor greater than their own.

If they don't, they will be whipped. If they do, and fight this battle worthily of themselves and the great interests involved, they will whip the Radicals terribly. The politicians have been figuring out results by doubtful States—uncertain States—States that may possibly be carried—States that are certainly Radical, and how few Northern electoral votes will give the victory to Tilden by two or three majority; but we don't believe the result will pan out in that way. For, while it is not probable that the Radicals can, in any event, whip the Democrats badly on their record of public administration, if the Democrats are victorious it is going to be an overwhelming victory—it will be a blaze of lightning along the whole line.

So then, to sum it all up. In our opinion the ticket is right—the platform draws blood with every line—it is a blast of the bugle to summon honest and patriotic America to the true line of conflict and duty. The result will depend on the vigor and courage with which it is pursued.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

CAMPAIGN TRACTS—THE INDIAN SERVICE.

A few days ago we showed from official figures the enormous growth of the federal patronage since the present administration came into power. In 1869, when General Grant was inaugurated, the total number of civil employes of the government was 54,207. In 1875, when the last official list was published, they were 94,119, or nearly double. The necessity of supporting this army of one hundred thousand people is one reason why taxes are so high, and why, as a consequence, all branches of trade and industry are depressed. The same reckless extravagance and waste prevade every branch of the public service. We shall take one bureau this morning—the Indian department. The following are the expenditures for the last seven years:

1868	$3,998,353 59
1869	6,927,773 48
1870	3,407,938 14
1871	7,426,997 44
1872	7,061,728 82
1873	7,951,704 88
1874	6,692,462 09
1875	8,384,656 82
Total	$51,851,615 26

Mr. Johnson was President in 1868. The expenditures then were exactly one-half of what they were the next year, which was the first of Grant's first term. With the exception of one year, the annual expenditures since 1868 have been more than double under Grant what they were under Johnson. Last year they were nearly trebled. These figures tell their own story. Millions and millions of dollars have gone into the pockets of the Delanos, the Smiths, and the other members of the Indian ring. Thieving contractors have made immense fortunes in that one bureau alone; while the poor Indians have not been one whit improved, either mentally or materially. Scarcely a year under the present administration has passed without one or two expensive Indian wars, which are directly traceable to the mismanagement of the government agents and employes. There are less Indians now than there were in 1860, because they have been shot down by the troopers of Sheridan, Custer and others; but while it cost about three million dollars to feed them then, it costs nearly nine millions now. In other words, six millions of dollars—the difference between the appropriation of 1868 and 1875—were stolen last year by the Indian ring, at the back of which stands Ulysses S. Grant.

In that year the Convention that nominated Lincoln resolved:

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

All of which sounds rather badly to Radicals now as it is flung back at them with so much force. It seems made especially to fit the cases of Belknap, Babcock and Comyany.

RICHMOND COUNTY—THE GOOD WORK ALREADY BEGUN.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Richmond county, consisting of Messrs. Platt D. Walker, Chairman, and J. T. Bradley, J. M. Hines, J. C. McFayden, Jesse Hargrave, L. T. Everett, S. L. Cooley, J. H. McIntosh and Hugh McLean have issued a most excellent address to the voters of their country. The address presents in a most forcible manner the issues between the two parties on trial now before the county and urges a hearty support of the amendments to the Constitution now pending and of the State Ticket. The tribute paid to Governor Vance is as handsome as it is beautiful and deserved.

Referring to the amendments the address says:

We cordially invite your attention and earnest consideration to the articles which will from time to time appear in our party organs on the importance of adopting the Constitutional amendments. We deem it of paramount concern to you and the people of the State that they should be engrafted on our constitution as a part of our organic system. If they fail to receive the support of the people we firmly predict that the result will be disastrous to your material interests. A good constitution administered by that great champion of popular liberty, Zeb Vance, would insure a speedy restoration of our prosperity; build up our waste places, and carry happiness and contentment to every fireside in the land.

[From the Warrenton Gazette.]

EDWARD CONIGLAND, ESQ.

One of the best speeches made in the Democratic State Convention was delivered by that noble old Roman, Edward Conigland of Halifax. Mr. Conigland was a prominent candidate for Attorney General, but did not receive the nomination. He stated that his defeat made not a particle of difference with him; that since the Convention had seen proper to select another gentleman, he acquiesced with pleasure, and none would go further than he, in assisting to elect him. He had served the party thirty years with his purse and brain to his best ability, and would cheerfully serve it thirty years longer if God saw proper to spare his life so long. He counseled moderation, organization and persistent work, with these said he, we will, in November next, carry North Carolina by thirty thousand majority and redeem the old North State from radical bondage. If every man in North Carolina were of the same determination, energy and patriotism as Mr. Conigland, we would soon get rid of the rogues and rascals in high places.

RADICAL CONVENTION IN WAKE.

The Radicals in Wake county held a convention in Raleigh last week. The *News*, speaking of it, says,

"Like all other Republican conventions in the Southern States, it was a lame affair; and hardly worthy of even a passing notice; but there are some points about it that deserve a little attention.

The composition of it shows what a wretched thing North Carolina radicalism is. There were present about a dozen whites, and a few hundred negroes—a pretty set to see control of the affairs of a county.

A white man presided, assisted by another white man and a negro, for secretaries; while six colored vice presidents lent dignity to the scene. Not a single white vice president is reported. If there was one, he was lost in the cloud of darkness that envoloped the stage."

[From the Charlotte Observer June 30.]

GOV. VANCE AT HOME

Gov. Vance reached home yesterday morning on the 3 o'clock through express train. He spoke, last Tuesday, according to appointment, at the Maryland Agricultural College, at Annapolis. His son, Master Z. B. Vance, *Jr.*, just previous to this, had stood a rigid examination, and been admitted to the Naval Academy. Gov. Vance, upon returning home, finds an immense pile of letters which have accumulated during his absence. These are from all parts of the State, and many of them are urging him to come to different places to speak. Others are concerning private matters, and so great is the number that the gentleman cannot possibly answer them all between this time and next week, when he must attend Cabarrus court,

GOV. VANCE IN MARYLAND.

Governor Vance delivered the oration on Tuesday last at the commencement of the Maryland Agricultural College, in Prince George county. The Baltimore *Sun*, noticing the exercises, says of the address:

Ex-Gov. Vance's address was very eloquent, and contained strong arguments in favor of educating the youth of the country in agriculture. The value of a proper knowledge of the art of agriculture was estimated by the power of food-producing nations. He gave statistics of the agricultural wealth of different nations, showing its bearing upon their political power and influence. The corruption in power comes from the cities and trading communities, while political honor and virtue were to be found in agricultural communities. He discussed at length the agricultural character of the nations of the old world, and compared the resources of this country with them, showing that the United States was able, under proper conditions, to produce food for the rest of the world.

Gov. Vance and Col. Steele speak next Monday at Concord. Thence the former goes to Eldorado, Montgomery county, where he has an engagement to deliver a Fourth of July speech on Tuesday. There will be a gathering of people there from three or four counties, and he has been strongly urged to be present and address the crowd. His speech on this occasion will not be of a political nature.

Gov. Vance has no plans thus far for the campaign. He does not know when or where he will speak after Concord, but does not think of entering upon a general canvass very early.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, a Radical paper in spite of its name, speaking of the passive attitude of the South at St. Louis, disinterestedly but tearfully asks: "Is there no danger behind this conspiracy of silence?" When it is remembered that McKee, the editor of the *Democrat*, late of the whiskey ring, is in the Missouri penitentiary, the disinterestedness of his apprehension will be duly appreciated.

John Morrissey remarked: "I am for Tilden because he can be elected. I have no reason to love him; he has ill-used me and turned me out of two State conventions in one year; but he has put a stop to stealing, is known as a reformer, and can be elected." That's well said. Bully for John.

HOW MR. TILDEN WAS NOMINATED.

The following report of the proceedings of the convention at St. Louis which we take from the Baltimore *Sun* tells briefly the interesting story:

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE.

Mr. McLane moved to nominate a candidate for President. [Applause]. Adopted.

The roll of States was called to present their nominees. When Delaware was called Mr. Whitely took the platform and nominated Thos. F. Bayard [cheers], whom he eulogized in glowing terms as a democratic statesman and gentleman. [Applause].

Mr. Williams of Indiana presented the name of Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks of Indiana. [Great applause]. There was no fire in his rear. With him they would carry Indiana by 20,000 votes.

Mr. Fuller of Illinois seconded Mr. Hendrick's nomination eloquently and forcibly.

Mr. Campbell of Tennessee, by instruction of its convention, also seconded Mr. Hendricks, under whose lead Tennessee felt more confident of success than under any other.

Mr. Abbett of New Jersey presented Joel Parker's name in a ringing speech.

When New York was called there was great excitement, cheers, waving of fans. Senator Kernan expressed his sympathy with all that had been said of the gentlemen already presented here, but proceeded to urge the nomination of Mr. Tilden, and assuring a guarantee of success in the coming contest. Tilden's name was received with great cheers.

KELLY IN THE RING.

John Kelly of New York next took the platform An attempt was made to hiss him down. A delegate—There seems to be some goose in the hall. Cries of "clear the galleries," but with Kelly's first sentence complete order was restored until some one made the point that he was out of order, unless he intended to second Tilden's nomination, when ensued a scene of confusion and hisses and calls for Kelly, Kelly.

Mr. Hutchins of Missouri insisted upon order. He expected to vote for Tilden, but Kelly was entitled to be heard.

A delegate from Kansas demanded ejection of the vipers who hiss. [Applause.]

Mr. Kernan of New York urged the respectful hearing of Kelly, and finally cries for Kelly were overwhelming.

Mr Kelly finally proceeded, arguing that the nomination of a Western candidate for President will secure Indiana and Ohio in October, but if we lose these States then it would be impossible to save New York in November.

Some one on the platform interrupting, proposed three cheers for S. J. Tilden.

A delegate demanded his expulsion, and the sergeant at arms proceeded to eject him from his seat.

Mr. Kelly persisted in his right to the floor until he had finished, despite the efforts to interrupt him by cries of time and failure of the chair to enforce order.

Mr. Flournoy of Virginia seconded Tilden's nomination. Mr. Herndon of Texas the same.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio presented the name of the former statesman, Wm. Allen.

Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania presented General Winfield S. Hancock, in glowing terms.

General Brente of Louisiana seconded Hancock; also Mr. Sexton of Texas.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin seconded Tilden.

Mr. Doolittle earnestly urged prudence, and said he did not believe he could carry even New York in November unless the democrats carried Indiana in October. For this reason he favored Hendricks, who could carry Indiana, and he feared Tilden could not.

The ballot being called for, the clerk suddenly commenced calling the roll.

FIRST BALLOT.

New York—Tilden 70. Massachusetts—Tilden 26. Illinois—Tilden 19, Hendricks 23. California—Tilden 12. Maine—Tilden 14. Arkansas—Tilden 12. Colorado—Hendricks 6. Connecticut—Tilden 12. Alabama—Tilden 15, Hendricks 5, Hancock 2. Iowa—Tilden 14, Hendricks 6, Hancock 2. Indiana—Hendricks 30. Kansas—Hendricks 10. Georgia—Tilden 5, Hancock 6. Bayard 16. Virginia—Tilden 17, Hendricks 1, Bayard 4. New Hampshire—Tilden 10. West Virginia—Allen 10. New Jersey—Parker 18. Texas—Tilden 10½, Hendricks 2½, Hancock 2, Bayard 1. Vermont—Tilden 10. South Carolina—Tilden 14. Rhode Island—Tilden 8. Missouri—Tilden 2, Hendricks 7, Allen 2, Broadhead 19. Wisconsin—Tilden 19, Hendricks 1. Delaware—Bayard 6. Tennessee—Hendricks 24. Mississippi—Tilden 16. Louisiana—Tilden 9, Hancock 5, Bayard 2. Oregon—Tilden 6. Ohio—Allen 44. Pennsylvania—Hancock 58. Minnesota—Tilden 10. Maryland—Tilden 11, Hendricks 3, Hancock 2. Florida—Tilden 8. North Carolina—Tilden 9, Hendricks 4, Hancock 5, Bayard 2. Kentucky—Tilden 24. Nevada—Tilden 3, Hendricks 3. Nebraska Tilden 6. Michigan—Tilden 14, Hendricks 8.

TOTAL.

Tilden	403½
Hendricks	133½
Hancock	77
Parker	18
Bayard	31
Allen	56
Broadhead	19

SECOND BALLOT.

The vote on the second ballot was 738. Necessary to a choice 492. Tilden had 535, Hendricks 60, Allen 51, Parker 18, Hancock 59, Bayard 11, Thurman 22.

CHANGING VOTES.

Before the vote was announced Missouri asked if it was in order for her to change her vote before the result was announced. The chair ruled it was. Missouri asked for five minutes for consultation. The tally clerks were fully ten minutes comparing their figures. Meantime Missouri changed its vote to 16 for Tilden and 14 Hendricks. Six of the New Jersey delegates claimed their right to cast their individual votes for Tilden, urging that the resolution under which they act did not bind beyond the first vote. The New Jersey chairman contended he alone had the right to announce the vote. Another New Jersey delegate asked the delegation leave to retire, insisting upon the right of individual voting.

Mr. Abbett of New Jersey said he hoped that State would consider Parker's abandonment as treachery.

The Chair—Order.

The vote was announced 18 for Parker. Before the vote was announced Iowa changed its vote to 20 for Tilden, 2 for Hancock. Illinois changed its vote to 24 for Tilden, 18 for Hendricks.

A Virginia delegate complained that he had been deprived of his right to his individual vote by the announcement of the vote by the chairman of the delegation. Twenty delegates were on the floor at once, all striving to be heard. North Carolina changed its vote to 19 for Tilden, one for Hancock. Without waiting for announcement from the chair the convention rose and gave loud and tumultuous cheers. For ten minutes the excitement and noise almost drowned the music by the band.

TILDEN'S NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

Various other States announced changes, amid great confusion, including Delaware, who went solid for Tilden. Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous. Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was adopted.

The Boston *Advertiser* (Radical) thinks the St. Louis platform is a "wonderful affair," and so do we."

The New York *Evening Post*, a "liberal" Republican sheet, has been constant in season and out of season, if that were possible, in crying out for reform. But for once it has enough. It complains that the St. Louis Platform uses the word "Reform" fifteen times and protests that twelve times was enough.

Our New York cotemporary is not the only one sick of the sound of reform and St. Louis. The Reform sickness is disease that is rapidly spreading throughout the Radical ranks. It is but a secondary form of the "Investigation sickness."

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says: "In his farewell letter to his command General Hayes, now Governor and prospective President, refers to his visit to Lynchburg during the famous raid of General Hunter, in 1862. If Hayes runs as well in the canvass as he did on that occasion, his election may be considered certain."

And thereupon the Lynchburg *News* moves that the letter be referred to General Jubal A. Early, with leave to report at any time.

The Nomination—How Mr. Tilden Received the News.

A dispatch from Albany Wednesday night says: Governor Tilden passed the day at the Executive mansion, surrounded by the members of his family. He received but few dispatches from St. Louis, and sent none there. In the evening, when the Associated Press bulletin dispatch, announcing simply Tilden nominated on the second ballot, was received, it was sent up to the Executive mansion. There were present with the Governor Controller Robinson, State Engineer Van Buren, and four or five other friends. Mr. Newell took the dispatch and read it aloud to the Governor. "Is that so?" he inquired in the calmest tones, with not even a smile on his countenance. Subsequently another dispatch was read to the Governor, who then exhibited signs of interest, and inquired if any one knew what the vote was, and what the platform contained. No one present could answer either question. The Governor then drew four or five of those present about him, and in a tone scarcely above a whisper said: "I can tell you what has done this. The nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it for a long time, and in looking about they have become convinced that it is to be found here (pointing to himself). They want it; that is what they are after. They are sick of the corruptions and maladministration of their affairs. They want a change, and one for the better—a thorough reformation. You will find there will be a larger German vote polled next fall than ever, and it will be largely cast for the democratic ticket. I know that."

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS ABOUT IT.

Governor Tilden's nomination is not equivalent to an election, for this Presidential election is to be one of the most vigorous and most closely contested that has ever taken place in the history of the country. The result is so doubtful that the canvass will have all the interest of a game in which the skill of the players keeps the judgment of the spectators in suspense. The chances are so doubtful that public expectation will be kept on the *qui vive* throughout. It is safe to say that we are entering on one of the most interesting, vigorously contested and doubtful Presidential contests that has ever taken place since the organization of the government.—N. Y. *Herald*.

THE WORK AT ST. LOUIS.

The democratic convention has fought bitterly but briefly, and after filling all the St. Louis bar rooms with riot for two or three days has placed an admirable candidate upon a bad platform, and has now paused for breath. It was wise to nominate for the presidency its very strongest man. With a new and rising statesman like Governer Hayes its case would have been hopeless.—*New York Tribune.*

FOR THE COUNTRY'S INTEREST.

We care not for the party, but in the interest of the country this opens a way for escape from evils and dangers which threaten the republic. The nomination cannot fail to excite in every part of the country the most hearty and hopeful enthusiasm. We admit no doubt of its success.—*New York Sun.*

SYMBOL OF REFORM.

Cincinnati gave the nation a candidate without a purpose, on a platform without a meaning. St. Louis responds with a candidate whose name is the symbol of reform, upon a platform which means a peaceful revolution in the conduct of the government.—*New York World.*

CLOSE OF THE BANKS.

There will be a revulsion all along the center of the country, for the party in its wisdom has virtually abandoned these States. We prefer Tilden to Hayes, and shall advise the democratic organizations to stand by the nominees. The election of Tilden would signalize the triumph of certain democratic principles. We shall feel it our duty to counsel harmony for the organization of the democratic party. It must be preserved. There is nothing for the democratic party to do but to close ranks and move forward.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

REPUBLICAN SATISFACTION.

Whoever may be dissatisfied with the choice of Tilden the republicans have no cause to find fault with it. The nomination means that democrats have abandoned in advance all hope of carrying the October States, and place their reliance on the solid South, with the addition of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Pacific States.—*New York Times (Republican).*

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

We shall follow the democratic flag with the democratic platform and the democratic nomination. Others may follow the man, the organization and the machine. It is not a good sign in our eyes when republicans rejoice over and contribute to make a democratic nomination. We shall hope for the best and work for the best, not permitting disappointment to move us one hair's breadth in the discharge of a great public duty.—*New York Express.*

THE MAN OF ALL MEN.

In selecting Mr. Tilden the convention chose the man of all men who embodies the spirit and sentiment of the time. He is the personification of reform in the government—national, State, and municipal.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM EMPHASIZED

The nomination of Mr. Tilden emphasizes the demand for reform, for he has proved himself to be a reformer of the most uncompromising kind.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CHEEK.

If to the republicans had been committed the task of deciding upon the individual who could be most easily beaten at the polls in November Mr. Tilden would have stood high upon the rolls.—*Baltimore American, (Republican).*

LOOKING FOR A SPLIT.

Tilden can, with difficulty, carry his own State, and it is certain that he cannot carry Ohio nor Indiana. When the nomination for Vice President is made it will be more apparent whether there will be a split in the party or not [on the money question.]—*Washington Chronicle (Republican)*

The *Staats Zietung*, the great New York German paper, approves the nomination.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 30—Night—SENATE—The bill directing the public printer to continue work in advance of appropriations for sixty days was passed.

The foreign relations committee reported the Hawaiian treaty. Mr. Morrill moved its reference to the committee on finance, and it was so referred.

The bill prohibiting the passage of obscene and immoral literature and lottery circulars through the mails was passed.

The Senate agreed to the House bill extending appropriations ten days.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up but without action the Senate recessed.

HOUSE—The bill for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners passed and now goes to the President.

The bill authorizing the continuance of the public printing sixty days without further appropriation was passed and now goes to the President.

The bill extending the appropriations ten days was ordered to be sent immediately to the President. A recess was then taken till night session.

Cameron, Secretary of War, temporarily assumes the duties also of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Blaine investigation has been postponed until July 10.